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I. W. W. Committee for Strike; 4000 Operatives Back at Work

SENATE COMMITTEE FOR INTERVENTION IN MEXICO, SAYS REPORT

U. S. Investigators Complete Their Work and Are Declared to Be in Favor of Summary Action

FIND MONEY USED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The United States Senate sub-committee appointed to investigate relations with Mexico has completed its work in this city. While its members are non-committal as to the subject matter of the report which they will submit to the Senate committee on foreign relations, Senator William Alden Smith of the sub-committee says that he will embody evidence showing that since the beginning of the Madero revolution large quantities of munitions of war have been shipped into Mexico across the American border.

The report, it is said, will hold that the evidence adduced points to the necessity for the United States to intervene in Mexico in order that American and American interests may receive proper protection.

The committee had been in continuous session since Sept. 1. The investigators spent 10 days in El Paso and 10 days in Los Angeles. They have interrogated 500 persons and taken the testimony of 75 witnesses. The testimony covers more than 500 typewritten pages.

"A large per cent of the total amount of firearms, ammunition and dynamite," said Senator A. B. Fall, member of the subcommittee, "went into the republic."

It is said the evidence proves that American money was not used in financing the Orozco rebellion, but tends to establish the claim that American funds were used to finance the Madero revolution.

Senator Fall will leave today, and it is possible that while in El Paso, en route east, additional testimony will be taken regarding the alleged use of American money in the Madero revolution. Senator Smith will spend a few days in the Southwest and join Senator Fall either in El Paso or Washington, when the preparation of the recommendations will be begun.

The committee has until Jan. 4 to file its report, but the findings, it is said, will be transmitted to the foreign relations committee of the Senate with as little delay as possible.

GENERAL STRIKE MAY BE TALKED AT HOTEL WORKERS' MEETING

State investigation of labor conditions in Boston hotels, with reference to enforcement of the 58-hour law, is to be asked in resolutions to be presented tonight at the mass meeting of hotel workers in Faneuil hall.

Edward Blochinger, general organizer of the International Hotel Workers Union, today said that he intended to introduce such a resolution. He said he was confident that it would be passed. This resolution he said would be directed to Jophanus Whitney, chief of the state police.

"We will insist that the state police investigate thoroughly the conditions in every Boston hotel," said Mr. Blochinger. "District Attorney Swift has told us that the 58-hour law applies to women working in Boston hotels. We intend to see to it that this law is enforced. If necessary, I am prepared to bring to the State House 500 witnesses to show that women are working longer hours than the legal maximum."

TO CALL OUT 30,000 IN ETTOR PROTEST

Action Taken by Central Board After It Appeared That Operatives Were to Resume Duties Pending Trial at Salem

LAWRENCE, Mass.—A general strike to go into effect Monday calling out approximately 30,000 mill operatives was voted today by the central committee of the Industrial Workers of the World. The action will go to the entire body of I. W. W. members for their approval at a mass meeting to be held late today. Four thousand of the 10,000 who went out yesterday in the Ettor protest strike are reported to have returned today, following the appeals of the I. W. W. leaders.

In the early hours of the morning, long before the strikers were on the streets, Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti were removed from the Lawrence jail and taken to Salem, where their trial begins on Monday.

I. W. W. leaders had maintained that the return of strikers to their looms indicated that the workers would vote to call off the strike pending the trial of their former leaders.

About 2500 of the 7000 employed at the Wood mills are reported to be at work this morning. At the Ayer mill about 300 are working out of a total of 4000 employed. About 1500 applied for work at the Ayer mill this morning, but were turned away, it is said. At the Washington mills 1000, or about one third of the normal force, was at work today.

Interest now centers on the mass meeting to be held this afternoon at which it will be decided whether or not to call a general strike.

As a concession to the leaders of the I. W. W., Public Safety Commissioner Lynch, after a conference with Mayor Scanlon, today dismissed the reserve police deputies sworn in Thursday night, and only the regular men were on the streets.

Plans have been made here for a parade of between 10,000 and 12,000 I. W. W. members tomorrow. One thousand from Lowell and 1000 from Haverhill are expected to join.

MASONS ARRIVE IN BOSTON FOR SUPREME COUNCIL CONFERENCE

Headquarters of the supreme council of the northern jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons of the United States, which holds its annual sessions here next week, were opened this afternoon in the hotel Copley-Plaza.

Members of the supreme council are coming to Boston on all trains this afternoon. Today and yesterday 150 Scottish Rite Masons arrived in the city. Foreign delegates representing 30 nations and who are to attend the international conference in Washington on Oct. 6 are due to arrive here tonight and Sunday.

Officers of the supreme council who are in Boston now are Barton Smith, thirty-third, Toledo, O., most puissant sovereign grand commander; Leon M. Abbott, thirty-third, of Boston, past grand lieutenant commander; Amos Pettibone, thirty-third, Chicago, grand minister of state; Thomas E. Balding, thirty-third, Milwaukee, grand master-general of ceremonies; Robinson Locke, thirty-third, Toledo, O., marshal of the camp; Murdoch Kendrick, thirty-third, Philadelphia, marshal of the camp; Frank S. Harmon, thirty-third, Cleveland, O., member of committee on arrangements of supreme council.

Mr. Locke is of the Toledo Blade, and is a son of the newspaper correspondent and satirist, "Patroleum V. Nasby." Mr. Locke has been placed in charge of the press bureau and the official public headquarters of the Scottish Rite in the Copley Plaza.

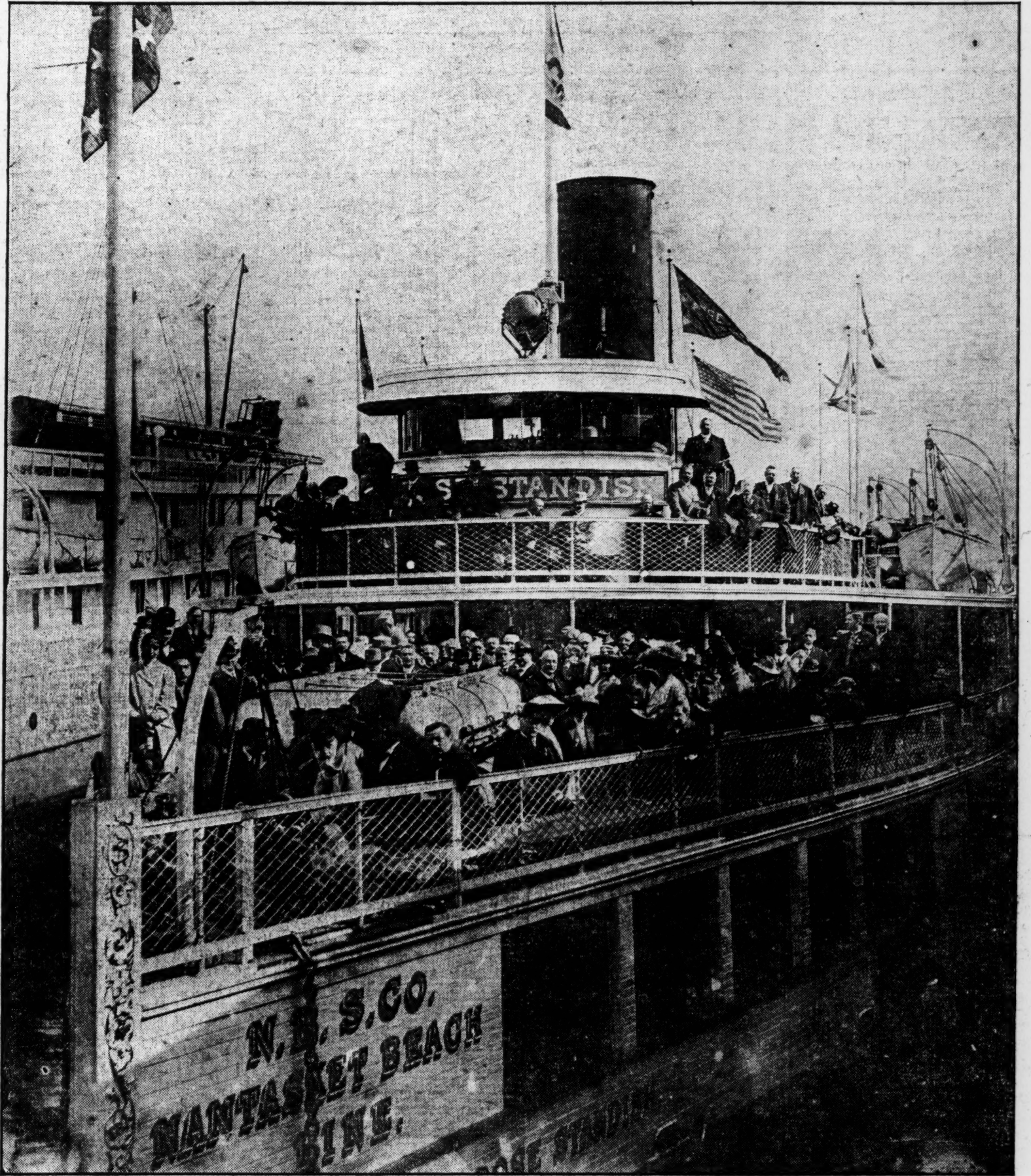
The gathering will be the centennial of the northern council. The sessions will be conducted under the direction of Barton Smith, most powerful sovereign grand commander. Among those already here are: James D. Richardson, sovereign grand commander of the southern jurisdiction; J. Morison Gibson, sovereign grand commander of the supreme council of the jurisdiction of Canada; and John V. Ellis, past sovereign grand commander of the Canadian jurisdiction.

The countries to be represented here and in Washington are the United States, Canada, Belgium, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, Italy, Greece, Mexico, Switzerland and Venezuela. Other nations will be represented through proxies in Washington.

The northern, southern and Canadian supreme councils will be the hosts for the leaders of Masonry here. The northern council has delegated a committee of five to receive the visitors. Henry B. Quinby of New Hampshire is chairman of this committee, while Leon M. Abbott, puissant grand lieutenant-commander, is

(Continued on page eleven, column five)

WORLD COMMERCE MEN ON STEAMER AT START OF SAIL AROUND BOSTON HARBOR ON WAY TO QUINCY



International congress delegates who went to Fore River yards this morning on steamer Rose Standish — They return this afternoon to attend special opening of electric show

STATE DENIES DELAYING TRIAL

That the trial of Ettor and Giovannitti has been delayed because of a request of the counsel for the defense and not by the commonwealth was the assertion made in a statement given out from Governor Foss' office. The statement says that the laws of the commonwealth give the Governor no power whatever to interfere with the processes of the judicial department.

SPANISH STRIKE MAY BRING DICTATORSHIP

(By the United Press)
LISBON—It is reported here that the Spanish cabinet is considering a temporary dictatorship if the railroad strike continues to spread. General Weyler is mentioned for the post of dictator.

Responsive to a call for a general railroad strike in Spain the men began going out in large numbers today. Suspension of the constitution is expected.

(By the United Press)
CERBERE, France—Strike rioting at Barcelona has become serious according to reports received here today. There has been shooting. A rigid censorship prevails.

(By the United Press)
PARIS—Street gatherings were forbidden in many Spanish cities today on account of the railroad strike, according to reports from the frontier. Soldiers are running the only trains in north Spain.

SCHOONER SINKS; MEN ROW AWAY

Three men on board the two-masted schooner F. A. Smith, Captain Hackey, bound from Newburyport to Boston, took to their tender and rowed over to Ft. Strong this morning when their vessel sprang a leak and sank between Deer Island light and Faun bar. The men were taken care of at Ft. Strong until the police boat Guardian brought them over to the city landing at the North ferry slip.

With no means of stopping the leak, the water poured into the vessel and at 6 a. m. only the schooner's masts were showing above the surface. At this time she was heading toward Deer island.

The vessel was built in Newburyport in 1869 and is 79 feet long, carrying for a crew James Dill and Joseph Saulnier. The Smith hails from Boston, her agents being Splane Bros. of State street. At the latter office no information could be secured as to the value of the schooner or her cargo.

GRAIN MEN OFF FOR NORFOLK CONVENTION

On board the steamer Juniata which sailed this afternoon for Norfolk was a party of Boston grain merchants and their wives, headed by Seth Catlin, chief grain inspector of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The party will attend the sixteenth annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association in Norfolk Oct. 1, 2 and 3. Besides Mr. Catlin, the Boston delegation included Horace Cook, W. A. Campbell, Christopher O'Leary, L. T. Purdy, M. D. Benzaquin, A. S. Heathfield, Seth Catlin, Jr., J. F. Hammers and W. L. Woodbury. The steamer is due at Norfolk Monday.

WORLD DELEGATES GUESTS OF COMPANY AT FORE RIVER YARDS

NEW PRESIDENT OF PERU SAYS HE WILL FOSTER TRADE WITH U. S.

Guillermo Billinghurst, the newly elected President of Peru, assures the Boston Chamber of Commerce that he will exert every effort to encourage the development of commerce between Peru and the United States, and to increase friendship between these countries.

This information was given out today by Joseph B. Russell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, following the receipt of a cablegram from the secretary of the new Peruvian president, received in response to a cablegram extending the compliments of the Boston organization upon his recent assumption of office.

Flags of all nations decorated the mould loft at the Fore River Shipbuilding yard when the several hundred delegates to the fifth international congress of the Chambers of Commerce sat down to luncheon at Quincy this afternoon as guests of the company.

Special cars carried the delegates from the Copley-Plaza hotel to Rowe's wharf, where they took the steamer Rose Standish. An inspection of the upper harbor, the mouths of the Charles and Mystic rivers was made first. The steamer cruised about the lower harbor, and finally proceeded to the Fore River docks.

At Fore River the visitors were guests

CHINA SENDS THANKS TO LOAN PROMOTERS

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is too early to speak of the result of the subscriptions to the Crisp loan. Crisp announces it as a success, but it has been his habit to keep the lists open for the full advertised time and this will be adhered to in the present instance.

The message from Yuan Shi Kai publicly thanking the promoters of the loan disposes finally of the reports that China would yield to the pressure of the powers applied through the British ambassador. The demand for the Boxer indemnity has been likened to the periodical Russian demand for the Turkish indemnity. Such a demand is purely political and it shows that the method known as "squeeze" in China is quite understood in the West when high finance and high politics work together.

What is causing considerable interest at the present moment is why the six powers should have committed themselves to a certain bank and should have tried to force China to accept a loan from that bank to the exclusion of other lenders. It is a question concerning which more is destined to be heard. The opinion expressed in Japan that the loan would fail owing to its exclusion by the French government from the bourse has been falsified by the underwriting of the loan by the London banks, whilst the reliance placed in Tokio on the pressure of the British foreign office has proved equally a broken reed.

In these circumstances Tokio now prophesies the breaking up of the six-power group, a proposal which means that the mixture of international politics and finance has received a severe lesson.

of the officials of the shipbuilding company. At 3:30 the steamer will return to Rowe's wharf whence special street cars will convey the party to the electric show.

At 4 they will visit the 1912 Boston electric show at a special opening in their honor.

Tomorrow morning Boston's guests will be honored by a private opening of the Boston Art Museum. In the afternoon they will be given an automobile ride through the parkway system.

Monday the delegates will leave the South station at 9:20 for a tour of the leading industrial and commercial cities of the East and middle West. They return to New York Oct. 19.

Last night the city's guests saw Boston firemen at work. An exhibition was given in their honor in front of the

NEW HAVEN ROAD IS DEFENDED BEFORE INTERSTATE BOARD

John Graham of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was called today to testify at the hearing before Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, on the investigation of the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads. He read reports of an investigation made of the freight service in and out of Bridgeport during May 1, 2 and 3 of last year.

He said that during the three days there were 5909 local shipments and of that number 429 were short of normal. He said 4188 were normal, 689 were one day late and 199 were two days late.

Attorney Edward C. Buckland of the New Haven road questioned the witness relative to statements made by witnesses at the last hearing and Mr. Graham replied that statements had been made that there had been no increase in the freight facilities in 10 years at Bridgeport. He contended that in the 10 years shown by a report in his hand, \$317,099 had been spent for better facilities and that a four-track system had been established, a new station built and grade crossings abolished.

He said that \$108,000 was spent in 1899 in the fixing of the westbound yard at East Bridgeport.

GIFT TO SOUTH BY T. F. RYAN
RICHMOND, Va.—Thomas Fortune Ryan has authorized Lieut.-Gov. J. T. Elyson to spend \$25,000 for him upon military mural decorations in Memorial hall, the south wing of the Confederate Institute or "Battle Abbey," here.

THE BENEFITS OF CLEAN JOURNALISM
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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

DAY BY DAY

Day by day we shall build and brighten;
Making a pleasant world more fair;
Day by day we shall lift and lighten
All of the burdens men must share.
It is for us to loose each fetter,
Roll the stone from the path away;
Making the good of the world still better,
Day by day.

Day by day in our sphere of duty,
There shall shine forth, as we march
Along,
More of the spirit of love and beauty,
More of the joyous strength of song.
Each glad morn, with a faith new-given,
We shall go singing on our way,
Leading us nearer still to heaven,
Day by day.

It will be fine when swords shall be
beaten into ploughshares, and spears into
pruning-hooks, but it will be better yet
when the metal is made into tools rather
than weapons in the first place.

It is generally agreed that the presidential campaign will not be in full swing until some time in October. Then, it is asserted, if the "spell-binders" do not make the welkin ring it will be because the welkin is out of commission and cannot be rung.

VEGETABLES

If a man's "some punkins" he can say
What ought to be, and have his way;
But those who are only "small pertaters"
Should not seek to be arbitrators.

Attaching a watch to a chain does not necessarily make it "fast" nor slow, either.

Yes, there is truth in all they say,
These wide, globe-trotting men;
The nicest part of going away is getting back home again.

NATURALLY

About Ben Adhem, since in that famed quest
For kindly men, his name led all the rest,
I doubt if there's a man but wishes he,
In that affair, might have Ben Adhem, see?

Since it was in Boston where the "bird of freedom" was first hatched, the planners of the city's new zoological garden will no doubt give the eagle first place in its ornithological collection.

For families in moderate means to buy tenderloins at the present price of meat is something in the nature of an economical mis-statement.

FROM DIAMOND TO GRIDIRON
When, as autumn days advance, he
Still for sport is prone to yearn,
Then the ball game patron's fancy
From "base" to "foot" begins to turn.

Now that it has been settled that the Boston Americans are to win their league pennant, the public can begin to give some serious consideration to the question: "Who is to win the presidential election in November?"

Every newly married pair is another addition to the match trust.

MODERATION

He who is cautious and overwise,
Pays too much for the peace he buys.
Better be cheated now and then
Than never to trust one's fellowmen.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Greyhound."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Is Matrimony a Fallacy?"
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
KEITH'S—"Vaudeville."
MAJESTIC—"The Duke Bride."
PARK—"Rose Stahl."
PLYMOUTH—"The Man From Home."
SHUBERT—"A Butterfly on the Wheel."
ST. JAMES—"Thais."
TREMONT—"The Woman Haters Club."

NEW YORK
BELASCO—"The Concert."
CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
COMEDY—"Faust's First Play."
CORN—"George M. Cohan."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
ELTING—"Whistle the Law."
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Little Miss Brown."
GAIETY—"Oscar 666."
GARRICK—"John Mason."
GRAND—"The Talker."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vaudeville."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Honest Jim Blunt."
KEITH'S—"Vaudeville."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"The Sea's Do Well."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Count of Luxembourge."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."

SLOW-GOING POETS

The poets go on writing in their old, idyllic way
Of the quaint and dusty miller, who is out of date today.
For the old mill and the mill-wheel they have naught to do but rest
Since some patent roller process grinds our flour, 'way out West.

The poets sing of harvesters with sickles in the grain,
And farmers, stout, who wield the flail, with all their might and main;
Yet poets could not find a flail or sickle, they well know,
Were they to search from Hackensack clear out to Kokomo.

The poets like to write about a lady young and fair
Beside her spinning wheel, but, oh, the poets are aware
That ladies do their spinning now, if they are up to date,
In autos on the highways at a mile a minute gait.

The public is still reminded of the fact that if Mr. Carnegie had only been prudent enough to have gone into the book publishing business before he began establishing so many libraries, they would have served to make him a wealthy man.

WOULDN'T IT, THOUGH?

Instead of "raining cats and dogs,"
'Twould be a welcome change,
And save a lot money,
If the public could arrange,
When, in the skies above our heads,
The clouds begin to pile,
'Twould kindly go to pouring
Pigs and chickens for awhile.

The compositions of composer Liszt promise to be popular in the concert programs of the coming musical season. Well, there is no denying that they are pleasant to listen to.

PERHAPS

George Washington, we must allow,
Might breathe a startled "Ah!"
If the "Father of his Country," now
Could see it's Panama.

If the saying, "Revolutions never go backward," is true, then some of the more militant of the Central American republics must have made considerable advance during the last hundred years.

The state of Oregon has 75,000 school children tilling the soil and learning how plants grow. Out there, in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," they teach it how shoots shoot, as well.

AUTUMNING

The shorter days, the longer nights,
The southward swinging sun,
It's the time of the year when the oyster gets
The ice cream on the run.

A golden eagle is a coin well worth having; a silver dollar is not to be spent too carelessly; a nickel is handy for paying a carfare; a copper cent may be exchanged for a post card that can be made to convey a message half way round the globe; but a paper mill, if properly conducted, may be worth more than all the foregoing put together.

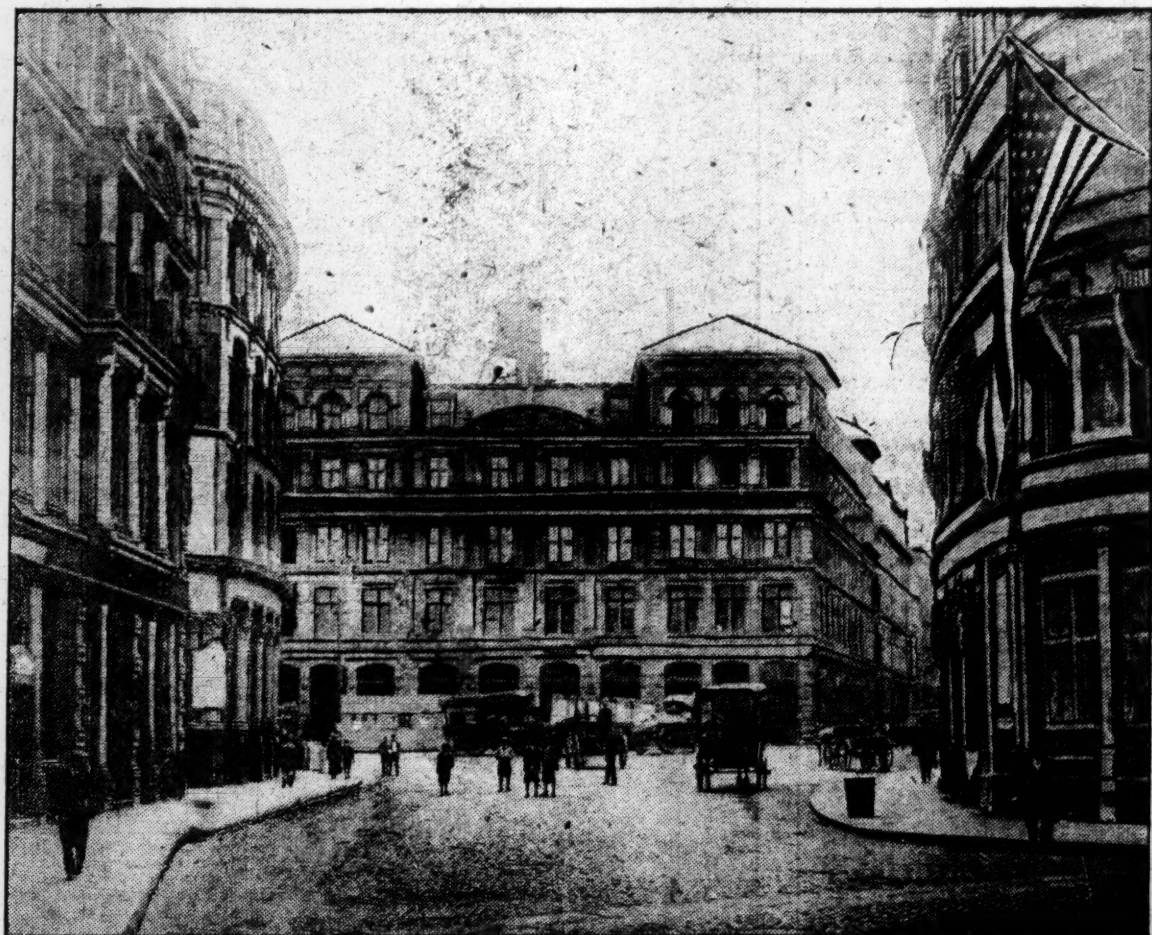
The latest autumn fashion item says that gentlemen's coats will be worn longer next month than they are this; one day longer. There are 31 days in October.

CUTTER ON WORLD TRIP

WASHINGTON—The revenue cutter Unalga, built at Newport News for service on the Pacific, has steamed from Norfolk, Va., on the first lap of her trip around the world, to Port Townsend, Wash. The Unalga will go by way of the Suez canal, taking about four months for her voyage.
Lieut. Charles H. Johnson, for the past two years one of the officers of the revenue cutter Gresham, stationed in Boston, sailed with the Unalga as third lieutenant of engineers.

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."
CORT—"Pine Feathers."
GARRICK—"The Bird of Paradise."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Master of House."
WALLACES—"Disraeli."
PARK—Clifton Crawford.
PROCTOR'S—"Vaudeville."
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PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Winthrop square, at the junction of Otis and Devonshire streets, was named in 1861, a century after latter street was laid out

Winthrop square, at the junction of Otis and Devonshire streets, was named in 1861, 100 years after Devonshire street was laid out partly over the line of Pudding lane. The street was named for a merchant of Bristol who was unusually generous in aiding persons whose property was destroyed in a fire

that levelled a number of houses on Pudding lane.
In 1857 Devonshire street was extended through Theater alley from Milk to Franklin streets, and in 1861 through Winthrop place to Summer street. The junction formed at that time with Otis street was given its present name. Devonshire street was extended from State street to Dock square in 1872, through

Wilson's lane, which was widened to 50 feet.
Otis street for half a century had no outlet except on Summer street and was called Otis place. The extension of Devonshire street in 1861 changed it into a street and an important thoroughfare of the wholesale leather and dry goods district.

PRIVATE DONATIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS GREAT HELP IN NEW YORK

Reader of Editorial Writes of League Cooperating with New York School and Achieving Helpful Ends

Noting the editorial entitled "Private Donations to Public Schools," published in the Monitor recently, Henrietta M. Walker sends a short description of a league which is doing voluntary work in cooperation with one of the public schools of New York city. Part of her letter is given herewith.

In public school No. 177 on the East Side of New York, a professional league has been established composed of teachers and friends of the school. The league's object is to furnish help to elevate in every way the professional work of the teachers of the school and to depart from the beaten educational path with the children and the parents within the school district.
During the past year one hundred kindergarten children have been taken by their teachers into the country for a week's experience with glad return in the perfect days of June. Baths, clean clothing, toothbrushing bees, acquaintance with birds, butterflies and flowers made the week an experience of fundamental value in the lives of the little brothers of the East Side.
This was all made possible by gifts from the league members and others interested in the work of the school.

NEW BOSTON-NEW YORK TRAIN

In order to accommodate the increased travel between Boston and New York on Sundays the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad is adding to its fall schedule a fast train to run Sundays only. The hour of departure from Boston and New York is 10 a. m. and the train will make the run between these cities in five and one half hours. It will stop at Providence, New London and New Haven only. It will carry parlor cars, coaches and dining car in both directions.



Toothbrushing bee of New York East Side kindergarten children—Feature of country week program

LITERATURE BY THE THOUSAND POUNDS IS SENT TO ARMY AND NAVY BY ROCHESTER MAN

THE extent to which good literature is helping the American soldiers and sailors in the Philippines to reconcile themselves to their far-away task is strikingly illustrated in a recent communication from Manila. Rochester, N. Y., appears to have taken the initiative in the undertaking of supplying the army and navy in the far East with books and periodicals.

Z. C. Collins, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the Philippine Islands, recently acknowledged the receipt of two tons of literature sent by C. F. Cox of Rochester. The shipment was made in February. It was delivered in Manila April 25. As soon as the acceptable gift arrived the quartermaster's motor car was ready to make delivery to the army and navy branch of the Y. M. C. A. at Manila.
This reading matter was distributed throughout the islands and a quantity has been placed in the library of Ft. William McKinley, the largest post of the United States army.
The total amount shipped from Rochester this year was 8385 pounds. The United States war department furnishes free transportation. At Manila the invoice was turned over to the army and navy branch of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Cox is now arranging for another shipment to the Philippines. Discarded literature these days often finds channels for doing good, although Edgar MacNaughton, one of the army and navy secretaries of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. at New York, in speaking of Mr. Cox's work, says that the latter is the only one he knows of, outside of the association, making such large shipments.

CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The Chicago Chamber Music Society announces two changes in its policy of previous years. The season of 1912-13 will consist of seven concerts instead of 10 and these will be given in Orchestra hall foyer on Thursday afternoons instead of Saturday mornings. The series will begin Dec. 5. Four of the concerts will be given by the Chicago string quartet and one each by the Chicago wood wind choir, Flonzaley quartet and Kneisel quartet.

In addition to the above the Kneisel quartet will be heard, as in recent years, in a series of four chamber music concerts at Studebaker theater, the first to be given Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24. The personnel of the quartet remains the same as in recent years, except that Hans Letz, former concertmaster of the Theodore Thomas orchestra, will be the second violinist.

The Flonzaley quartet will give two concerts in the Fine Arts theater on Sunday afternoons, Nov. 24 and April 13. Two important changes in the policy of the Chicago Musical Art Society will be inaugurated with the beginning of its present season. Its membership will be reduced, by a process of elimination, to 30 and the scope of its work will be materially widened. In addition to its two concerts devoted to the rendition of a cappella music it will enter the field abandoned by the Chicago Opera Society when it disbanded two years ago. It is proposed to study two operas of the Mozart type and stage them in the new

Fine Arts theater, which is well adapted in size to the performance of operas of such intricate character, many of whose beauties are lost in a theater as large as the Auditorium. The cast will be taken from the members of the society. Herman Devries will have charge of the staging of the operas and Eric Delamarter, the conductor of the society, will have direction of the music.

The Mendelssohn Club, Harrison M. Wild, conductor, announces three concerts for its present season on Dec. 12, 20 and April 24. These will all be given at Orchestra hall.

Some musical news of interest to Chicagoans comes from Berlin, where on Sept. 26 Frederick Stock, conductor of the Theodore Thomas orchestra, gave a concert of his own compositions with the Philharmonic orchestra. On the following day Wilhelm Middelsohn gave an organ recital in Berlin. On Oct. 3 Hugo Kortschak, for several years a prominent member of the first violin section of the Thomas orchestra, will be the soloist with the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra.

Wolf-Ferrari's sprightly one-act opera, "The Secret of Susanne," with the performance of which the Fine Arts Theater (formerly Music hall) will be dedicated on Monday, Sept. 30, will be repeated each night during the first week and a half of this new theater's season. The first part of each evening's program will consist of concert numbers by members of the cast.

CONGRESS OF GOOD ROADS TO REPRESENT NEARLY EVERY STATE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Governor Wilson is expected to make the address of welcome when the American Roads Congress opens here next Monday to continue throughout the week.

With the exception of the executives of 11 states all the Governors in the United States have appointed delegates to represent their respective communities at the congress.

Among the Governors who have voted Logan Wailer Page, president of the congress, that they have appointed delegates to officially represent their states are the following: Governors Foss of Massachusetts, Baldwin of Connecticut, Carey of Wyoming, Harmon of Ohio, Carroll of Iowa, Cruce of Oklahoma, Bass of New Hampshire, Goldsborough of Maryland, Deneen of Illinois, McCreary of Kentucky, Hunt of Arizona, Pennewell of Delaware, Brown of Georgia, O'Neil of Alabama, Pothier, of Rhode Island, McDonald of New Mexico, McGovern of Wisconsin, Hawley of Idaho, Colquhitt of Texas, Tener of Pennsylvania, Oddie of Nevada, Glasscock of West Virginia, Mann of Virginia, Mead of Vermont, Marshall of Indiana, Hall of Louisiana, Gilchrist of Florida and Osborn of Michigan.

UTAH READY FOR IRRIGATION SHOW

SALT LAKE CITY—All is in readiness for the national irrigation congress and Utah state fair, which will open here Tuesday and continue through Thursday. Hundreds of exhibitors from all over the United States have installed their products in the exposition hall.

Among the more attractive of the exhibits, which cover a wide range, are those of highly developed farming methods.

Thousands are expected to be in the city during the early part of next week.

SEEKING HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS
BUFFALO—In order to preserve as complete a record as possible of old Buffalo, the Buffalo Historic Society has issued an appeal to the citizens to give or lend it photographs of buildings which have been torn down.

For
Pots and Pans use
Pearline
Cleans Everything

Get the New Large
10c. Package Pearline

Manufactured only by
JAMES PYLE & SONS, New York

The Giant Heater
Will heat any ordinary room
in zero weather at almost
no cost.
Applied to round wick lamp
or gas jet (open flame or
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Heat and Light at One Cost On Gas or Oil

Easy to apply; clean and
odorless. A handy, economical,
positive heater that insures
comfort wherever and whenever
wanted. Just the thing for
baths, heating water for
shaving, etc.

Mr. H. P. Howe, 712 2d
Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.,
writes: "Giant Heater is a
perfect success. I would not
be without it in my home."
Price—Polished Brass, \$1.50
Nickel Plated, \$2.00
By mail or express, prepaid.
Satisfaction guaranteed
or money refunded if re-
turned in ten days.
On Round Wick Lamp, \$3.00 FREE
GIANT HEATER CO., Inc.
157 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

DORCHESTER SAVINGS BANK
586 Columbia Road (Upham's Corner)
HOURS 8 TO 7 DAILY

Money Deposited Now Will Go on Interest
October 9, 1912

Recent Dividends Have Been at the Rate of
4%
Accounts Opened and Deposits Received
by Mail

CARTER'S LIBRARY
2c PER DAY 3 months \$1.25
12 months \$2.25
DAMON'S 7 Pemberton Sq.
(Off Scollay Sq.)

High Price of Meats
is due to short supply. Franklin Mills
Entire Wheat Flour is a good substitute
and more nourishing.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

GMC
Electric Trucks
will be exhibited at the
Boston Electric Show,
Mechanics Building, Sept.
28th to Oct. 26th.
Exclusive features of
GMC electric trucks make the
display of vital importance
to men interested in
haulage problems.
GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO.
Makers of Gasoline and Electric
Trucks in all capacities
753 Boylston Street

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

Philip W. Ayers, forester for the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, is to give a lecture under the auspices of the Auburndale Review Club, in the Congregational church next Tuesday. He will speak on the preservation of trees and other phases of afforestation.

Thought and Work Club of Salem is to hold its first meeting for the season today. Mrs. Nellie King Rich of Boston, a member of the club, will give a report on the annual meeting of the state federation. The executive board will be the hostess for the afternoon.

Ways and means committee of the Beverly Y. M. C. A. woman's auxiliary held a luncheon for the high school pupils at the Y. M. C. A. building Thursday morning. The affair was in charge of Mrs. Margaret Echeberry, chairman; Mrs. G. E. Gaylord, Mrs. Elmer Wood, Mrs. S. A. Casgrain, Mrs. John Bodwell and Mrs. E. McKay.

Members of the New Century Club of Needham will open their season next Wednesday afternoon with a club entertainment by Mrs. May Crawford Clark, reader; Miss Mabel Peabody Ober, piano soloist, and a vocal quartet. The music committee will present a musical entertainment one evening in March and the whist committee is arranging a series of social evenings for January and April. The events already scheduled are: Oct. 16, social; Nov. 6, meeting in charge of social service committee. Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald will speak on "Suffrage," Mrs. Alice N. George, "Anti-suffrage," and George W. Baker will play a horn solo; Dec. 4, Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a Sioux Indian, will lecture on "The Red Indian," Dec. 5, dramatic entertainment in town hall; Jan. 1, instrumental trio; sketches from "San Toy"; Miss Gladys Billings, piano soloist.

Feb. 5 will have "Place aux Dames," by members of the club; Miss Grace Mitchell, piano soloist. Guest day, March 5, "Home Economics," Mrs. Janet McK. Hill; Walter M. Sawyer, flute soloist. April 2, original songs and stories of the pioneers and Tennessee mountaineers, Miss Elberta K. Shipley. May 7, annual meeting.

Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government announces that the first meeting of the season will be held in the New England Women's Club rooms, 585 Boylston street, next Friday. Baroness von Suttner of the world peace movement will be the guest of honor and will speak briefly. Reports of the Ohio campaign will also be given. The first of a series of open-air meetings, under the auspices of the association took place this week. Wednesday evening there were two meetings, one at the corner of Montgomery and Tremont streets and a second in Castle square, at both of which Mrs. Maud Wood Park spoke on the suffrage question. Miss Josephine Mulleney on the "Need of the Ballot for the Working Woman" and Mrs. C. J. White on the "Woman in the Home."

Members of the Swampscott Woman's Club will gather for their first meeting of the season on Oct. 7.

The opening meeting of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club will be held next Thursday, in Whiton hall, Dorchester Center, when the club will tender a musicale and reception to the presidents and secretaries of the clubs in the Massachusetts federation. Mrs. Eugene N. Foss, wife of the Governor, and Mrs. George W. Perkins, representing the state and the city federations, will be the guests of honor. Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, the president, will extend the welcome of the club.

There will be an informal reception under the supervision of the hospitality committee, Mrs. Mary E. Hathaway, chairman, assisted by Ella M. Abbott, Annie L. Burr, Fannie L. Campbell, Florence B. Collins, Bertha S. Davis, Arria F. Fay, Grace M. Fisher, Helena M. Jacobs, Ellen M. Kenney, Annie Littlefield, Emma M. LeFray, Helen S. Richardson, Edith G. Wright and Suzanne M. Wilson, all members of the committee.

The social room will be in charge of Mrs. Clara E. Horton, assisted by members of the social entertainment committee.

Bridgewater Ousemequin Club has arranged an instructive calendar for the year. The first meeting is to be held Oct. 21, when a reception will be tendered the newly-elected officers. Two public entertainments will be given, one Nov. 15, a concert by the Brooks trio, Mrs. Marie Sundelius, soprano, and the other for which the date will be announced, will be an address by William J. Burns. A choral class, a dramatic reading class and a literature class will be formed and special meetings of the civic and home departments are being arranged.

The program for the season is as follows: Oct. 21, reception, music; Nov. 4, delegates' reports from annual meeting of state federation at Templeton, reader Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth, Boston; Nov. 18, business meeting, music "Desert Experiences," illustrated, Dr. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston; Dec. 2, business meeting; music, "The Trend of the Times," Mrs. Walter Stokes Irons of Providence, R. I.; Dec. 16, business meeting, a Christian musicale and readings, choral class conducted by Miss Prince; Jan. 6, business meeting; "Social Studies and Social Welfare," Carol Aronovici, director of the bureau of social research of New England; Jan. 20, presidents' afternoon; Mrs. Mulligan, president of state federation, Mrs. Harry Poole, president of the Brockton Women's Club and Mrs. Coolidge, president of the Middleboro Women's Club, will be the speakers; Feb. 3, business meeting, music, Dr. G. Stanley-Hall, Worcester; Feb. 17, business meeting; readings, "Australia and New Zealand," Edmund Sinnott of Bridgewater; March 3, "The Food Supply of New England," Alton Briggs, Boston; March 17, guest afternoon; "Indian Songs and Legends," Pe-ann-e-squeet (Floating Cloud); April 17, readings, subject to be announced, the Rev. Albert J. Coleman; April 21, children's afternoon; May 5, annual meeting.

TAFT VETO ON COOSA RIVER DAM BILL MAY FIX FEDERAL POLICY

WASHINGTON—President Taft's veto of the Coosa river dam bill, it is believed, will bring about, to the satisfaction of all concerned, a settlement upon a fixed policy with respect to the utilization of water power upon streams under the control of the government.

The Coosa river bill passed both houses of Congress, and President Taft disapproved it, saying that the construction of the dam by private parties brought the water-power privilege within the regulative rights of the government with respect to navigation; that however much credit was due the originators of the enterprise, it was manifest that in the course of time the return to the investors might far exceed a reasonable return to the government for the value of the privilege granted. The President plainly indicated a leaning to the policy of making the granting of water-power privileges upon navigable streams help to pay for navigation improvement.

The advocates of this and similar bills for the utilization of water power have contended that the federal government's rights extended no farther than the preservation of navigation, the conservation of the integrity of the channels of navigable waters; and they have contended that the courts have sustained them and will continue to support them.

BRITISH FINANCIERS MAY COMPROMISE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—British financiers in the six-powers loan group showed signs of a compromise today, and in a conference with foreign office officials are said to have favored offering the Chinese better terms, hitherto declared impossible. This point of view will be communicated to the other five powers interested. The A. Wendel Jackson loan to China closed today, heavily over-subscribed.

\$250,000,000 SAVING IN CROP HAULING IS SEEN IN GOOD ROADS

ATLANTIC CITY—That not less than \$250,000,000 would be saved in the cost of hauling the present crop if 20 per cent of the public highways of the country were improved, is the assertion of J. E. Pennybacker, Jr., executive secretary of the American road congress, which is to be held in Atlantic City Sept. 30 to Oct. 5. Mr. Pennybacker, before becoming secretary of the American Association for Highway Improvement, which, with the American Automobile Association and the National Association of Machinery and Material Manufacturers is holding a convention at Atlantic City, was the chief of the road management department in the United States office of public roads, has made a comparative study of the cost of hauling crops over good and bad roads.

Because of his knowledge of the actual needs of the country, Mr. Pennybacker was selected as the executive secretary of the American road congress, which is to crystallize the road movement in America. Mr. Pennybacker says he believes the American road congress will so influence public sentiment that it will be merely a matter of a few years before 20 per cent of the public highways of the United States will have been improved. At the present time little over 8 per cent of the public highways are of the improved type.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY FOR HOPKINSVILLE

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.—A Carnegie library will be the next public building for Hopkinsville. For over a year the Women's Civic Improvement League has been working over the proposition to obtain a Carnegie library to replace the present cramped public library.

Now the city council has agreed that the library building shall be located in Peace park, one of the sites on East Ninth street that was left to the city by John C. Latham of New York. In addition the city council agrees to give \$25,000 annually for maintaining the library, buying books, paying a librarian and meeting other expenses.

Quality-Style-Value-Evident Everywhere in the October Opening

The coming season is expected to be the most notable for dress in the history of this country—the opening seasons in New York, Paris and Berlin show in their dress departments a magnificence of style unapproached in recent years.

Chandler & Co.'s preparations have kept pace with the season's requirements, and their importations from Paris, London and Berlin exceed those of former years, which, with their purchases in this country show ample preparations to meet all the demands in

Millinery, Suits, Wraps, Dresses, Silks, Laces, etc.

TAILORED SUITS

Of velour diagonal, two-toned novelties, broadcloths, chevots, velour de laine and corduroy. Coats in effective cutaway or straight front styles. Some have collars and cuffs of velvet in self or contrasting colors.

Most unusual and pleasing effects are brought out in the two-toned novelties and diagonals—and tailored suits have never been shown in a larger or wider range of materials. The models in plain blue and black are exceptionally attractive.

Prices \$25, \$35, \$45 to \$58

BROADCLOTH SUITS

A SPECIAL MODEL AT 48.00 which is actually worth 60.00. The model is very new and by co-operating with the manufacturer many features are shown which usually appear only in much higher priced suits.

The coat has rounding cutaway front with high cut back trimmed with velvet ornaments—has velvet revers and buttoned cuffs. New shaped draped skirt.

The material is a fine quality imported broadcloth. Value \$60

Colors, navy, taupe, brown, wistaria and black. Value \$60

SEMI-DRESS AND DRESS SUITS

Practically all made from imported materials—trimmed with imported trimmings and designed after the most successful models of the great Paris modistes. All were selected for some particularly striking or distinctive feature in the trimming, the draping of the skirt, the cut of the coat or the general outline.

The use of velvet, wool embroideries and lace at the collars, revers and cuffs is most effective. Many have modified Robespierre collars and vests of brocade satin. The skirts in many instances show the new draped effects.

Prices \$48, \$65, \$95 to \$125

The Later Fall Models in Millinery

A woman's headwear, rightly chosen, is an expression of her own personality. As there are innumerable personalities so there are innumerable shapes, color combinations and trimmings among the six hundred or more new hats in Chandler & Co.'s Millinery Salon.

Included are some very recent models from Paris and London, but for the most part this magnificent showing is made up of their own artistic models, worked out by their own designers, inspired by French ideas. These are entirely of French materials and

The Prices are Unusually Reasonable

THERE ARE DRESS HATS of the richest and most elegant materials—including medium and large dress and picture-shapes, with trimmings of ostrich, paradise and fancy French novelties—including models after Georgette, Louise, Lewis and others. Prices 25.00, 38.00, 50.00 to 200.00.

NEW FRENCH ARRIVALS in walking and motoring styles—including bonnets, toques and turbans, many with the charming Hindoo or Oriental draped effects. Models are shown from Lewis, Paul Poirer, Vitrot. Prices 38.00, 50.00 to 75.00.

Copies of Imported Hats at 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00

Semi-dress and Tailored Models of satin antique, plush and hatters' plush, also combinations of satins and velvets. They include Robespierre Turbans, English Outing Hats, English Crush Hats, Marquise Close Hats, French and Spanish Cavaliers, Francois I. Semi-Dress Hats, Admiral Walking Hats, Breton Sailors and Charlotte Corday Hats. The trimmings are unusually effective. There are also beautiful models in black and white.



Afternoon and Street Dresses

CHARMEUSE AND CHIFFON DRESSES, beautiful draped and pannier skirts, yokes of shadow lace and net—some with Robespierre collars. Colors navy, taupe, blue, brown and black. Prices 45.00, 55.00 to 78.00.

CHARMEUSE DRESSES, effective draped skirts, pleated chiffon vest, long sleeves with chiffon frill. Navy, wistaria, taupe and black. Special at 35.00.

NAVY SERGE DRESSES in semi-tailored style with the new pleated skirt. Robespierre or plain satin collars. Special at 25.00.

Evening Gowns

EVENING DRESSES of velvet brocade crepe and chiffon, shadow lace and chiffon, beaded nets and chiffon, shadow lace and charmeuse. Prices 52.50, 65.00 and 68.00.

EVENING DRESSES of pleated charmeuse with beaded over dress of chiffon, skirt in double draped effect of chiffon and shadow lace. Price 45.00.

CREPE DE CHINE GOWNS with graceful drapery of chiffon, bodice of shadow lace trimmed with crystals, pearls and French flowers. Colors pink, light blue and white. Special at 32.50.

Tailored Top Coats

A SPECIAL MODEL AT 30.00—This coat is made of a fine boucle material and is cut in a very new modification of three-button cutaway style, 48 inches long. The topcoat is the ultra fashionable style for street wear, and this is a most attractive model.

A SPECIAL CHINCHILLA COAT AT 25.00, in an effective tailored model buttoning to one side, velvet collars and cuffs.

New Silks

Chandler & Co. have never had a more beautiful or more comprehensive collection. For example there are the magnificent Brocade Velvets on tinsel, chiffon and charmeuse, fascinating in color and weave, at 8.50, 10.00 and 12.50.

LYONS NOVELTY SILKS—Gold and silver bordered chiffrons in lavender, cerise, wistaria, blue, ivory, pink and white, at 4.50 and 6.50.

BROCADE CHIFFONS in afternoon and pastel shades at 4.00.

PLAIN CHARMEUSE, at 2.00 and 3.00.

CREPE DE CHINE, double width, in qualities of street and evening wear at 1.50.

Dress Goods

BROADCLOTHS—For many years Chandler & Co.'s assortment of broadcloths has been almost unrivalled in excellence, yet, if possible, this year's broadcloths are better than ever before. Black Broadcloth at 2.00, 2.50 to 4.00. Colored Broadcloth at 2.00 and 2.50.

COATINGS of chinchilla cloth, Boucles, double-faced materials in plain and two tone effects at 2.00, 2.50 to 4.50.

SERGES in French and storm weights, navy and black, at 1.00 to 2.50.

IMPORTED SUITINGS from London, Paris and Berlin, at 2.00 and 3.00.

Wool Quilts

Cool nights will soon set in in earnest, when extra bed covering will be necessary. The lightest and warmest is the Wool Quilt. There is a pleasant variety to choose from: coverings are of silkoline, figured cottons and China silks. The prices are very moderate, 3.00, 3.25, 3.75 to 9.00.

Blankets

of Australian and Californian wool. This section is filling up fast with new and fresh blankets.

Single Bed 3.45, 5.00 to 7.50
Double Bed 4.50, 5.95 to 9.50
Extra Size 9.50, 12.50 to 18.00

Dissolution of Partnership Gives

Hand Cut Rhinestones at 1/3 Less

The dissolution of a partnership of an importing house accounts for the reduction in the price—one partner wished to remain down town in New York, while the other desired to move up into the new business center—they could not agree so they dissolved partnership and a portion of the stock was sold to Chandler & Co.

There are over 600 pieces of jewelry and yards and yards of dress trimmings. See the display in the windows—it looks like a diamond merchant's opening.

HAIRPINS

Usually 1.00 pair
70c pair

HAIRPINS

usually 1.50 to 3.50
1.00 to 2.50

HAIR COMBS

usually 5.00 and 8.50
3.00 and 5.00

BARRETTES

usually 5.00 and 8.00
3.00 and 5.00

BANDEAUX

usually 1.50 to 5.00
1.00 and 3.00

MEDALLIONS

usually 2.00 and 3.00
1.00

Velvet Neck Bands Usually 5.00 to 12.00, Now 3.00, 5.00 and 7.50

These prices are unusual at the beginning of the season, especially a season when the rhinestone is so fashionable, both for trimmings and for ornaments. The jeweled rhinestone as a dress trimming or hair ornament is unsurpassed.

A New Pocketbook "The Welliesian"

Made of extra quality real pin seal in a very smart and attractive shape, fitted with mirror and change purse. Colors navy, green, brown and black. Regular 5.00 value. Price..... 3.50

A Silk Petticoat Value

Made of white messaline and silk Jersey tops in three styles, with accordion pleats and the straight French pleats. Specially priced..... 2.95

The Gloves for Now

Two clasp French Kid Gloves, of fine quality. Paris point embroidered backs in black and colors at 1.50.
New Washable White Chamois Gloves, prix seam sewn, spear point back, large pearl button at wrist, 1.00.

Lace Curtains

75 pairs Curtains, lace, Arab, eluny and filet laces on scrim, values up to 4.50. Price..... 2.75
28 prs. Curtains, linen, eluny, renaissance, real Arabian on scrim and Marie Antoinettes, values up to 5.00. Price..... 3.50
58 pairs Curtains, lace Arabian, hand made eluny laces on net, values up to 7.50. Price..... 5.00

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, near West—Boston

WHERE BUCCANEER MORGAN HELD SWAY IN PANAMA CANAL COUNTRY

Venturesome Rovers of the Caribbean Sea Found Chagres River Means for Making Conquest of Isthmus

OLD FORT STANDING

Few incidents in the eventful history of Panama are more replete with adventures than the chapter that relates to the coming of the buccaneers. In the following article something is told about the conquest of Ft. Lorenzo, the battered walls of which are still standing as reminders of Spanish opposition to British occupation.

IMPORTANT as the Chagres river is in the piercing of the isthmus of Panama, it is made more interesting by the historical associations that still cling to that neighborhood reminding one of the days when the Spaniards held sway. Now that a comparatively few months remain before the largest of ships will be able to go from ocean to ocean, the exploits of Captain Morgan, known better as the buccaneer, along the Chagres water course seem to come closer to the traveler.

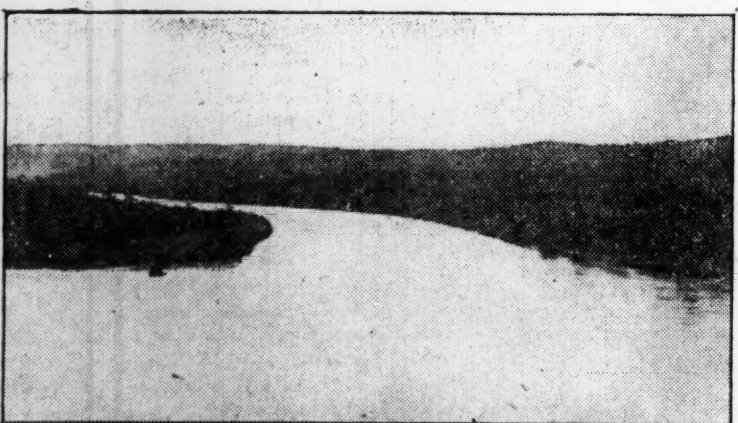
There is still standing on the upper Chagres a fort built by the Spaniards and captured by Morgan's men. It is true that the former stronghold is now in ruins and that the tropical undergrowth encloses the walls in a network of vegetation that spreads about at will. But visitors to this part of Panama have no difficulty in outlining to themselves the strategy and alertness of the chief buccaneer and his adventurous followers as they laid siege to Ft. Lorenzo after going up the river. Old Panama was captured soon after the fort fell into the hands of the freebooters.

The place where Morgan and his companions landed on the Chagres river is decidedly picturesque. The quiet stream gives no indication that some hundreds of years ago it was the scene of such stirring acts as must have marked the meeting of the Spanish and the British. In Haring's "The Buccaneers in the West Indies in the Seventeenth Century," there is some very interesting descriptions of what there took place. It is shown how and why the buccaneers began to ply their trade of privateering, and how "in the beginning of 1668 Sir Thomas Modyford, having had 'frequent and strong advice' that the Spaniards were planning an invasion of Jamaica, had commissioned Henry Morgan to draw together the English privateers and take some Spanish prisoners in order to find out if these rumors were true."



(Photo by Marine, Panama)

Ft. Lorenzo, on Chagres river, Panama, built by Spaniards 400 years ago



(Photo by Marine, Panama)

Chagres river, Panama, which afforded the buccaneers easy access to Ft. Lorenzo

Morgan's Activities

On Aug. 14, 1670, Morgan sailed from Jamaica with 11 vessels and 600 men for the isle la Vache, which was the usual rendezvous and from where during the next three months squadrons were detailed to the coast of Cuba and the mainland of South America to collect provisions and get whatever news might be helpful to them in their perilous venture. On Dec. 2 it was unanimously agreed by a general council of the 37 captains that "it stands most for the good of Jamaica and safety of us all to take Panama, the President thereof having granted several commissions against the English."

While Morgan is sometimes credited with having captured Ft. Lorenzo, it appears from Mr. Haring's account of the expedition against Panama that it

was Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bradley who, at the head of about 500 men, stormed and carried the fort. Colonel Bradley had been sent ahead by Morgan. Meanwhile the President of Panama had received a messenger from the Governor of Cartagena apprising him of the coming of the English. The President immediately despatched reinforcements to the fort, and the men, arriving 15 days before the buccaneers put in an appearance, raised the strength of the garrison to 350. About 200 men were sent to Porto Bello and 500 more were stationed at Venta Cruz and in ambuscades along the Chagres river to oppose the advance of the English.

There is a graphic picture of how siege was laid to the fort. According to historians, the fort or the castle of San Lorenzo, as it was often called, was built of double rows of wooden pal-

isades, the space being filled in with earth. It was protected by a ditch 12 feet deep and by several smaller batteries near the water's edge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley who, it appears, had been on the coast before with Captain Mansfield, landed near the fort on Dec. 27. He and his men fought in the trenches from early in the afternoon until 8 o'clock the next morning. Then they carried the fort by storm.

It was five days after the taking of the fort that Morgan arrived from Providence island with the rest of the military equipment. The buccaneers had numerous adventures during the trip and at the entrance to the Chagres river, in passing over the bar, Morgan's flagship and five or six smaller vessels were disabled. Arrived at the fort, repairing and provisioning were in order, and after leaving behind 300 men to guard the place and the ships in the river the chief of the buccaneers and a force of 1400 men began the ascent of the river in seven small vessels and 38 canoes.

In his interesting book on the exploits of the buccaneers, Mr. Haring to some extent relies in his account of the further adventures of the freebooters on what the Dutchman, Alexander Olivier Exquemelin, who lived for several years with the buccaneers, at the time wrote about the expedition.

"The first day," wrote Exquemelin, "they sailed only six leagues and came to a place called De los Bracos. . . . The next day, very early in the morning, they continued their journey and came about evening to a place called Cruz de Juan Gallego. Here they were compelled to leave their boats and canoes."

To Panama City

The Dutch historian further tells how after days of hardship Captain Morgan sent 200 men before the larger part of his army to discover the way to Panama. There were conflicts with Indians and finally Panama city hove into view. The taking of the city forms one of the most stirring chapters in Latin-American history.

Captain Morgan left Panama city, after it had been demolished by the conquerors, on Feb. 24, 1671. He carried away with him, according to Exquemelin, 175 beasts of carriage laden with silver, gold and other precious things, besides 600 prisoners.

Later historians affirm that in the following March Morgan, after demolishing the fort and other edifices at Chagres and spiking all the guns, secretly got on board his own ship and followed by only three or four vessels of his fleet returned to Port Royal. The rest of the fleet is said to have scattered. At the end of August not more than 10 vessels of the original 36 had made their way back to Jamaica.

"Morgan with very inadequate means," writes Mr. Haring, "accomplished a feat which had been the dream of Drake and of other English sailors for a century or more, and which Admiral Vernon in 1741 with a much greater armament feared even to attempt. . . . On May 31, 1671, the Council of Jamaica extended a vote of thanks to Morgan for the execution of his late commission, and formally expressed their approval of the manner in which he had conducted himself."

the highest opinion in agreement with the president. Nevertheless not a few eminent dissenters were found.

Quite a number of biologists and physiologists lean strongly to the vitalist side, to the view that the phenomena of life are under the influence of a cause outside the domain of physics and chemistry, or who at least adopt an attitude of eloquent reserve. To quote a quite recent authority: "The gulf between the lowest form of life and the inorganic world is as wide if not wider than it seemed to be a couple of generations ago."

The acceptance or not of the mechanistic view, even when one is in a position to appreciate fully the nature of the experimental supports, probably depends, amongst other things, upon individual temperament. One type of mind fails to see where at any stage in the chain of mechanical development there emerges that peculiar awareness or consciousness of animal life, still less anything that could make for intelligent action and granting a mechanical evolution up to the degree of complexity corresponding to man, such a mind arrives not at a sentient man, but at some weird lay-figure—a Frankenstein creature. Such would appear to be the outcome, unless one premises awareness in such a thing as a soap bubble!

The mechanist apparently finds no difficulty in weaving the whole web of man's being, intelligence included, in the evolutionary loom. The opposite temper of mind, in one form, was expressed by Dr. Haldane, a well-known physiologist, in a fine paper read at a recent meeting, when he stated that, "physical and physiological processes afford no explanation of intelligent behavior," and that, "interaction body and mind there is no, more fully understood, is the mind. If psychic occurrences are to be regarded as functions of matter, like emanations or secretions, then to say the least, the psychological facts demand as careful examination as the physiological."

Dr. Haldane's conception of a man seems to us on the whole, nearer the truth than the president's, and if such be the case, the sweeping generalization of the physiologists are all the more unconvincing while the field of psychology is ignored. We might further hazard the suggestion, that until the admitted fact of the subjective nature of our impressions is adequately given expression to, and incorporated in the formula which attempts to account for life, little progress will be made toward the solution of the problem.

During the week generous provision was made for the entertainment of the visitors in their "off time." The large and extremely fine collection of pictures

Newest Arrivals—Seen Nowhere Else In Our Showing of Smart Fall Styles in Women's Motor Apparel

This Exhibit Is Made Notable by The Exceptional Gathering of Absolutely Exclusive Models

Our ever-extending relations abroad have made possible this year a score of merchandising achievements which put this house in a position absolutely unapproached by any other New England store, as regards the most correct foreign styles for Fall and Winter, the most advanced ideas to be embodied in Women's Coats and Ulsters, and exclusiveness of fabrics.

In our direct importations of materials picked out personally by our buyer in Austria, England, Germany and Ireland, we are able to offer absolutely exclusive fabrics, such as Duffel Fleece, Donemar Homespun, Velour de Laine, Vicunas, Montagnes and Scotch and Irish Tweeds.

These we have made up in the exclusive models—snappy and distinctive—along the mannish lines in vogue this season, and with all the very newest touches which only the best designers, born and bred, can embody.

WE MENTION PARTICULARLY OUR New Shipment of Kenneth Durward MOTOR COATS AND ULSTERS

(We are the sole agents in Boston of the Kenneth Durward products—the Conduit, Aintree and Balmacraan coats)

Prices 45.00 and 55.00

In Our Great Outer Apparel Floor for Women—Main Store—Second Floor

AUTO VEILS AND VEILINGS—We offer the newest and most distinctive ideas in wonderful variety and in a wide range of prices, including shaded, silk net, double ombre and double white silk wash net Parisian Veils.

A very new idea, exclusive with us, is the new Parisian Veil-and-Chiffon-Novelties, in shadow mesh. Price, each 4.00

Veils and Veilings—Main Store, Street Floor

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

BRAZILIAN POINTS OUT COUNTRY'S RESOURCES

NEW YORK—Rear Admiral Jose Carlos de Carvalho, head of the navy of Brazil and vice-president of the Brazilian commission to the third international rubber and allied trades exhibition at the Grand Central Palace, declared at the rubber show Friday that he would take back many American ideas for adoption in Brazil.

"If we could inspire Brazil with some of your New York enthusiasm," said Admiral Carvalho, "we should soon convince the world of our importance as a commercial nation. The United States is a great school, where the greatest student can learn more than he ever knew before. I have been all over the world, but you do things differently here than they do anywhere else."

Concerning the future of Brazil the admiral expressed the greatest hope. He said that the new laws passed by the federal government of Brazil for the protection of the rubber industry and for

the encouragement of the cultivation of other plants of industrial value and for the establishment of mills for purifying crude rubber would quickly add much to the country's prosperity.

"All these laws," he said, "have as their direct object the cheapening of the extraction of rubber from the hevea, or so-called rubber tree. Just as soon as we can produce our will rubber a little cheaper we can compete with all the plantations in the world and can undercut all competition."

"In the near future, I think, the attention of the industrial world will be centered on the Amazon valley, and not only on its rubber industry, but on its enormous timber and mineral resources, which are now practically unknown."

PROF. HOLLAND FOR SCHOOL HEAD

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—That Prof. E. O. Holland, superintendent of the Louisville public schools, is being considered by the school board of Cincinnati for the position of superintendent of the public schools of that city, at a salary of \$8000, or \$3000 more than the position pays in this city, has been announced. Prof. Holland, when asked as to the truthfulness of the report, said he would not deny it; nor would he commit himself as to whether he would accept the offer in case it should be tendered him.

PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE NAMED SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Mark F. Annis, master mechanic of the Framingham Progressives as their candidate for representative.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH ASSOCIATION GATHERING IN DUNDEE IS MARKED

In the following special article for the Monitor Prof. T. S. Murray places readers in touch with the record gathering of the British Association in Dundee, Scotland, and puts emphasis on some of the most important points covered, including Professor Shafer's opening address dealing with the origin of living things.

BY PROF. T. S. MURRAY

DUNDEE, Scotland.—It would be hard to say whether the extraordinary success attending the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, just concluded, more surprised the good folks on the banks of the Tay, or the learned visitors who were their guests. Certain it is that in several respects records have been made in the history of the association.

The number of members and associates, some 2500, finds by all accounts no parallel in the 80 years of its history, and that half of this number should represent local individuals it likewise unique, and all the more striking when one remembers that Dundee amongst cities visited by the association is a comparatively small one.

This hearty participation by the Dundee people in the work of the association is probably no accident, but is in keeping with what one knows of the recent great educational developments in that center.

The bulky handbook presented to each member on his arrival by the local committee contains a very readable history of the city and district, and there it may be gleaned that within the last 30 years the most lavish provision has been made for higher education, some £400,000 having been provided locally in establishing the University College, now an integral part of St. Andrew University, and the magnificent Technical College, whilst, during the present visit of the association, there was laid the foundation stone of another great edifice to be devoted to the training of teachers.

The visit will in addition be memorable for the unique gift from Mr. J. K. Caird, one of Dundee's citizens, of £10,000 given unconditionally to the funds of the association. The announcement of this gift at the inaugural address had quite a tonic effect on the weeks' proceedings, and one sincerely wishes, in the



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

PROFESSOR SHAFER President of British Association who finds policemen useful guides

interest of scientific research, that this mode of initiating the annual meetings may become contagious.

In the space of a brief article it would be quite impossible to give any due idea of the vast amount of work covered by the dozen sections during the week. The subject matter in many of the sections was in the highest degree interesting, even to lay intelligence. An unusually large contingent of American, foreign and colonial guests participated in the work, and added greatly to the interest of the discussions. Some of the joint discussions between sections were specially stimulating.

The president, Professor Shafer, professor of physiology of Edinburgh University, in his opening address, dilated on the origin of life. The address was largely a specific plea from the physi-

gist, and if the president be truly representative of physiology, this science is strongly in favor of the mechanistic explanation of life.

The survey given of the work achieved in physiology and allied sciences was a notable feature of the address, more especially where these results related to the curative and preventive efforts of surgery and medicine. But the enumeration of these results was incidental to the elucidation of the main theme. It opens the eyes of the layman to know that almost every variety of action by which we identify animate substance as distinct from inanimate has been imitated in the laboratory. The citation of even a few of them astonishes.

Thus the amoeboid motion is producible in purely inanimate matter, under the influence of physical and chemical stimulation alone; assimilative processes are paralleled in osmotic phenomena with inanimate models; and, most striking of all, Loeb's experiments show that mechanical and chemical stimulation of the ovum, as a preliminary to growth, can supplant fertilization.

Basing his claim upon such like achievements, the president declares "that the problems of life are essentially problems of matter, its phenomena can only be investigated by the same methods as all other phenomena of matter, and the results show that human beings are governed by laws identical with those which govern inanimate matter. The more we study the manifestations of life the less are we disposed to call in the aid of a special and unknown form of energy to explain those manifestations."

Applying unreservedly now the principle of evolution, given the right composition of inanimate matter and the suitable stimulus of environment, life would emerge, first of a degree of simplicity simpler than anything we recognize in existing forms, but by repeated adaptations to repeated stimuli, physical, chemical, etc., the most complicated animal form could be accounted for.

There is little fear of the president's striking deliverance seriously affecting the composure of the lay mind, although time was when it would have created no small stir, nevertheless, it is likely to excite much controversy. The mechanistic theory without doubt finds widespread support in scientific circles. A joint discussion between the botanical and zoological sections, on this same subject, brought to light a strong body of

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First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, SEPT. 28, 1912

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ONE BILLION AND A HALF FROM THE RECORD AMERICAN CORN CROP

Expert Says Waste in Feed Value Makes for High Meat Prices and Can Be Corrected

SILO'S USE URGED

American farmers are beginning to profit by what is being done for the elimination of waste. According to expert investigators, corn-maize—the correct name and that by which it goes in all countries but the United States—is less fully utilized than any other product of the farm, if not of the entire nation. How millions of dollars can be saved from the corn yield annually, and ultimately to the benefit of the country at large, is set forth in the following article by the agricultural commissioner of a leading railroad.

INTERESTS of the railroads, especially in the northwest and middle states, are so interwoven with the interests of the farmers that the leading lines now employ agricultural commissioners whose business it is to make thoroughgoing investigation of crop conditions. How to improve transportation in respect to getting the product from the farm to its destination is one of the great problems that confront these commissioners. How to eliminate waste is another.

With an annual corn yield worth on the farm \$1,500,000,000 it is affirmed that perhaps the greatest waste in any single industry in the United States is in connection with this stupendous crop. N. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner for the Rock Island lines, makes the significant statement that in a ripe corn plant 60 per cent of the feed value is contained in the kernels and 40 per cent in the stalks and leaves, and that "at least 90 per cent of the feed value of the stalk is lost under the present system of farm management, a waste," he says, "in this crop alone of \$900,000,000 dollars yearly. No other business but farming could stand such an enormous loss."

Silo Saves Much

In the opinion of the Rock Island agricultural expert, the silo method of storing feed is the remedy that will do away with the great present waste.

"In the New England and middle states," Mr. Cottrell says, "most of the stalks are saved as fodder, and there are many silos, but with the damage from weathering, the waste in handling and the loss from drying, the farmers are very far from utilizing the full feed value of the corn stalk. In the corn belt, where the bulk of the crop is raised, comparatively few corn growers harvest the stalks, and the only return most of them secure from the forage is by pasturing in the winter. Frequently the loss of stock pastured in the stalk fields far exceeds the return from the feed."

According to the September report of the department of agriculture, the corn crop of this year will be the largest in the history of the country, 2,995,000,000 bushels. The record crop previous to this was in 1906, when the corn yield stood at 2,927,000,000 bushels. In 1911 the crop was 2,531,448,000 bushels and the year before 2,886,260,000.

If it is a fact that the meat question, the scarcity of beef and the high cost, is but a result where the feeding of stock is considered the primary cause, then there is good reason why farmers generally and stockmen in particular are now eagerly watching everything that can possibly relieve the situation.

In the Southwest Trail, Mr. Cottrell speaks further about the silo system as follows:

"Contrast the waste of the corn grower with the practices of the large business organizations. For years the great packing houses have sold dressed meat for less than they have paid for the live weight of the animals from which the dressed meat was secured. Yet every year these packing houses return millions of dollars profits because they utilize to the fullest extent the value of their by-products. The Standard Oil Company takes crude oil into its refining plants, puts it through costly processes, using apparatus that requires an outlay of millions, pays the freight and delivers the kerosene and gasoline direct to consumers at a lower rate than is asked for mineral water, where the only expense is to run the water through a pipe from the spring into a bottle. The Standard Oil Company is doing this and making more than any other large corporation because it utilizes all waste and all residue produced in refining.

"The Rock Island line is one of the large railway systems of the United States. Every night the empty envelopes that have held the day's mail in the general offices are collected, baled and sold. This is only one example of the close economy that is practiced in every department of this great railway system that serves 14 states. At the same time the corn growers are wasting much of 40 per cent of the feed value of over 100,000,000 acres of corn."

Machinery

To digress for a moment, and yet to apply the oil simile advanced by Mr. Cottrell to what may be done toward economizing, it is interesting to learn that on his farm near Mechanicsburg, O., Joseph H. Wing is doing things on a business basis and with kerosene as one



Battery of four largest silos west of Mississippi river, on ranch of Horace G. Adams, Maple Hill, Kan.

of his means toward given ends, saving and utility. Just as it is essential to get the best from the crop after the ground has yielded its harvest, so, in the case of the Wing farm, "Woodland," nothing is overlooked in order to put the soil into shape.

Using a kerosene traction engine for plowing, the Ohio farmer proved that this kind of power-farming machinery held many advantages over the horse method. On this account, oil for the engine instead of oats for the horse as farm-power fuel may be put down as a great economic process in modern day farming.

To return to the corn crop and the means for utilizing the entire yield, there is an oil engine designed especially for the corn belt and this may be used not only for plowing but for harvesting and similar lighter operations. It has the power of 15 good draft horses and is particularly well suited for husking corn, shredding it, etc.

There is little doubt that the silo is today recognized as the great economic factor in providing cattle with feed during the season when the fields are unavailable. Mr. Cottrell has this to say regarding the silage method:

Value of Silage

"The silo provides the corn grower with the means for utilizing the largest proportion of the feed value of his entire crop, grain and forage. The whole crop can be stored economically in the silo in a compact form with little waste. The silage can be kept for days, months or years, or feeding may begin as soon as filling the silo is completed. The silo can be filled in good weather, when it is raining or in times of extreme drought and hot winds. Silage is a good feed daily, both in winter and summer. It may be fed daily through the winter. When grass is ready in the spring, the feed that remains in the silo can be covered and will keep well until needed when the summer drought comes. Silage furnishes a green, succulent and appetizing feed through the winter, the same as grass through the summer.

"Corn makes the best silage; kafir corn, milo and sorghum follow, their value being in the order mentioned. Broom corn, after brush has been harvested, is used successfully around Liberal, Kan. Green pea vines and husks and cobs from the canning factories make good material to put into the silo. In continuous rainy weather alfalfa, clover and other hay crops may be saved in good condition in the silo. Any solid stemmed feed plant will make good silage if harvested at the right stage of growth. Plants with hollow stems, like green wheat and rye, make silage that is unsatisfactory.

"Every live stock growing district in the United States needs the silo," is the conclusion reached by Mr. Cottrell. "The general use of the silo will make the high-priced small farms of the corn belt profitable growers as well as finishers of beef cattle and mutton sheep. The vast dry-farming sections of the Southwest will be as thickly settled with comfortable farm homes as is the northern corn belt whenever dairying, drought-



Corn in Ouachita river valley, Ark.

resisting forage crops and the silo is the system of farming followed instead of grain farming. The South, with its millions of acres of cheap lands and its short, mild winters, can make a specialty of beef production whenever the silo and corn silage are generally adopted on the farms and plantations."

Variety of Maize

In the United States, corn—Indian corn—is not often referred to by its real name, maize. In the European countries, on the other hand, corn means grain in general, and maize is the cereal that by experts is supposed to have been indigenous to tropical America. It is known that it had been long and extensively cultivated at the period of the discovery of the new world. Some hold the view that maize originated from a common Mexican fodder grass. There are now more than 300 varieties of maize which differ more among themselves than those of any other cereal. Some come to maturity in two months, others require seven months; some are as many feet high as others are inches; some have kernels eleven times larger than others.

To hold to the term which sounds most familiar in the United States, corn has proved one of the greatest sources of wealth to America. Enterprising farmers appear to be of the idealistic opinion that there is still plenty of room for improvement about all that is best is obtained from the annual harvest. If the silo is capable of doing away with waste, and in agricultural circles there is no subject now discussed more persistently, then silage with corn as its basis may yet prove the great factor in bringing down the cost of living through increased output of livestock.

NEWS IN BRIEF

WESTERN TERMINAL FOR RAILWAY
TAMAQUA, Pa.—The Lehigh and New England Railroad Company, which recently completed its line between this town and Danielsville, thus furnishing an outlet to the New England states, will make Tamaqua its western terminal. Work on the temporary freight station has been started, this to be augmented later by a more up-to-date structure in which the offices will be located.

GRAND TRUNK MAY ELECTRIFY
WATERLOO, Ont.—The prospects were never brighter for the electrification by the Grand Trunk of its Galt and Elgin branches. Recently U. E. Gillen, the superintendent, paid a visit to Waterloo and received a deputation in his private car. Mr. Gillen was very favorably impressed with the expressions of opinion, and he assured the deputation the matter would be taken up with the management at an early date.

WHARFBOAT FOR STEAMER LINE
HICKMAN, Ky.—The Lee line wharfbat was destroyed here in April. Foundations are now laid for a new wharfbat, which will be a commodious structure, with living rooms for the agent. The work on this new wharfbat has

been started and will be pushed to completion before winter sets in.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS TO ASSEMBLE
INDIANAPOLIS—The forty-fourth annual convention of the Indiana grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, will be held Oct. 1 and 2 in the assembly room of the Pythian building. Among the visitors expected are Supreme Chancellor Thomas Carling of Macon, Ga., and Supreme Vice-Chancellor Brigham A. Young of Ada, O.

PUPILS TO STUDY CITY'S PRODUCTS
MINNEAPOLIS—The Civic and Commerce Association has arranged with Acting Superintendent B. B. Jackson to have the Minneapolis public schools study the industrial development of the city in order that the children may better understand the lessons of "Made in Minneapolis" week.

LORD JOICEY BUYS LAND
TORONTO, Ont.—Lord Joicey, an owner of extensive collieries in the Newcastle district, England, and one of the wealthiest Liberal peers, has bought nearly 24,000 acres of mixed farming and dairy farming land in the vicinity of Ft. George, B. C., for which he has paid \$450,000.

PITTSBURGH'S PRAISE SELF-BESTOWED HAS BASIS IN THE FACTS

Industrial Commission Makes Glowing Statements for "Iron City" of High Rank as Manufacturing Center

CLAIMS SET FORTH

Some things the Pittsburgh industrial development commission desires the world to know:

Industrial establishments in the Pittsburgh district	2,369
Number of salaried employees	20,692
Number of wage earners	130,283
Capital invested	\$642,827,046
Value of products	\$78,815,493
Cost of materials	\$60,802,433
City's assessed valuation in 1910	\$75,828,383
Total paid in salaries and wages	\$115,040,924
Pittsburgh manufactures half the cork produced in the United States	
Annual postoffice receipts	2,815,280
Tonnage of Pittsburgh's shipping	167,733,678
Center of steel car building industry	
Pittsburgh produces three fifths of glass output in the United States	
Largest pipe and tube mill in the world	
Largest electrical manufacturing works in the world	
City has 509 miles of paved streets. There are 22 parks covering 1,387 acres.	

ON THE walls of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, there is a mural painting by John W. Alexander—"The March of Progress."

It is a composite picture, illustrative of desire for learning, hopefulness, industrial and artistic realization.

As if to apply the decorative lesson to the city's present aim—to be better known as a great manufacturing center throughout the wide world—the Pittsburgh industrial development commission recently made use of the Alexander panels in its literature by placing them at the head of one particular booklet, "Pittsburgh Promotes Progress."

It is one of the privileges of any great American city that it may praise to any extent what is contained within its borders providing the facts are at hand to sustain the assertions. Pittsburgh believes it can make statements that are proof against the most severe quizzing. The personnel of the Pittsburgh industrial development commission speaks for municipal, commercial, educational advancement. The president of the commission is H. P. Bope, vice-president and general manager of sales for the Carnegie Steel Company. The other members of the commission are as follows: F. F. Nicola, W. H. Donner, D. P. Black, James C. Chaplin, Morris Baer, W. C. Coffin, Robert Finney, Robert Garland, James F. Keenan, A. M. Schoyer and J. M. Schoonmaker. The secretary is W. C. Douglas, and J. J. Nordman is charged with making public the interesting facts in connection with the work.

Business With Big B

Now Pittsburgh, through this commission, is not at all backward in talking about the advantages it possesses as a community located at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. It even goes so far as to say that in comparison with other American cities—well, these other cities are doubtless fully able to hold their own should it come to actual tests. However, since the Pittsburgh industrial development commission insists on getting a hearing it would be doing that great and prosperous locality an injustice not to listen. And herein are set forth some of the things presented in substantiation of the "Iron City's" claim that it spells Business with a capital B.

"Commercial strength—not force of arms—establishes national prestige," runs the opening sentence in one of the booklets issued by the commission. And it continues:

"National commercial strength is dependent upon that of communities comprising the nation.

"Commercial strength of any community is measured by its:

"Industrial development.

"Density of population.

"Distributing facilities."

"The Pittsburgh industrial development commission has already analyzed the financial position of Pittsburgh.

"It proved that Pittsburgh is:

"The strongest banking city in Amer-

ica in relation of capital and surplus to gross deposits;

"The second city in capital and un-

divided profits;

"The third city in deposits.

"What then is the position of Pitts-

burgh in relation to

"Industrial development?

"Density of population?

"Distributing facilities?

The answer made by the commission to its own question is in part as follows:

"Pittsburgh—first in industry, fifth

in population, and half of the nation

within 450 miles.

Information for Outsiders

"When we started to accumulate the evidence we were full of enthusiasm. Of course we had a good case—Pittsburgh—but no one really knew what a wonderful case it was until the evidence was all pieced together. The whole purpose was to collect the testimony, put it into succinct form and let those who were on the outside know just what we insiders had—in Pittsburgh. And it wasn't all born of vanity.

"Pittsburgh—the whole Pittsburgh district—is endowed by nature's horn of plenty. It was somebody's job to proclaim the story—to present our nature-endowed opportunities to all—to give the outsider an insight.

"So we undertook the job. We knew we had a community of which we might rightfully boast—but boasts never made a case.

"We wanted facts—and we wanted all the facts. No one person had all the facts—on Pittsburgh's greatness. Every person should have them. So we plunged right in to fish them out. That was our job.

"Corporate lines are imaginary—especially in Pittsburgh. Few—mighty few—Pittsburghers can define the city limits. Some 30 boroughs are so closely knitted together—with each other—and with Pittsburgh—that the official surveyors alone can define the lines. Scores of streets are divided by two municipalities.

You can pass in and out of a dozen boroughs in a half hour trolley ride, and do so unconsciously. There is no open territory between them. Pittsburgh has "mills for miles," but only a meager few are in the city—the corporate city.

"Each time a great enterprise was launched forth in Pittsburgh—a new community was founded on the outskirts of the city. Recently a large steel manu-

factory required more capacity, a new branch. So it built additional mills and erected a new town, built an addition to Pittsburgh, established houses—houses for 25,000 people!"

To diverge for a moment from the commission and its labors it is of additional interest to learn through recent and authentic sources that when June closed the first half of the industrial year it showed that there had been in the six months preceding the heaviest accumulation of forward steel business of any mid-year period since 1907. The country's last monthly output of steel was the heaviest in its history.

July opened with negotiations pending for upward of 30,000 tons of basic iron by two heavy consumers in the Pittsburgh district and upward of 20,000 tons of foundry and forge grades. In addition to the satisfactory orders on hand came the settlement of the wage scale signed by the Western Bar Iron Association and the Amalgamated Association.

The United States Steel Corporation has begun extensive improvements to the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, which will involve an expenditure of close to \$10,000,000. In announcing this work, President James A. Farrell of the Steel corporation made the following significant announcement:

"The industries of Pittsburgh are admirably located, and in addition to the enormous field which will always exist in the east and central west which it will continue to serve, it is favorably located for the export trade of the world. Proposals are under consideration which, when carried out, will add further to the efficiency of Pittsburgh's plants, increase their capacity, diversify their output and improve the social and economic conditions of those engaged in the industry."

With the assistance of the government census bureau, the Pittsburgh industrial development commission set to work compiling statistics that should bear out what the commission had been claiming placed the city in the front rank among industrial communities.

Metropolitan Pittsburgh claims a population of 1,042,855. To get this number the city has to stretch its arms into the adjoining communities; but, as a matter of fact, Pittsburgh is doing exactly what other cities are doing in that respect. It is in this way that metropolitan New York heads the list, with metropolitan Chicago second, metropolitan Philadelphia third, metropolitan Boston fourth. Metropolitan Pittsburgh is fifth in line.

Pittsburgh, viewed from across the Monongahela river, has a sky line reminder of New York

When you buy new shoes ask for

CAT'S PAW

CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

All Dealers 50¢ Attached

THE shoes will be more comfortable—they'll wear longer and you'll walk with a new buoyancy and lightness.

Best of all, you'll walk safely, with a sure-footed tread. The friction plug won't let you slip.

Next time you go to a shoe store think of the black cat—then tell the man you want Cat's Paw Heels.

To the Retail Trade
If you give the public what they want, the majority want Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels. Order from your jobber today.

FOSTER RUBBER COMPANY
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

The Heel With Nine Lives

Every time you see a black cat think of Cat's Paw Rubber Heels.

That plug prevents slipping

MINNEAPOLIS SAID TO LEAD CITIES IN PER CAPITA PRODUCTION

MINNEAPOLIS—This year, according to figures gleaned from the federal census reports by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis per capita production is \$348 and in this particular, says the Journal, it distances every city in the land.

This fact of the growth of Minneapolis as an industrial center has been developed by the Civic and Commerce Association in its canvass of the situation preparatory to "Made in Minneapolis" week, when the buying public of Minneapolis and the Northwest will be given visible proof of the strides taken by its manufactures in the last decade.

The largest gains have been made in the latter half of the 10-year period. Not many years ago the manufactured products of Minneapolis required only three classifications in the government's industrial census reports—milling products, lumber products and "all other industries." In the later reports 50 other classes of manufacture are shown to have been given sufficient attention in Minneapolis to demand separate classification and yet the entries for the city now under the heading, "All other industries," present the total of 259 establishments, employing 7759 persons and producing goods valued at \$11,428,000.

The factories of Minneapolis in 1900 gave employment to 33,923 persons. The growth in the last three years has increased to at least 40,000 employees, according to figures given by the commercial agencies regarding growth and increased production. The Minneapolis manufacturers had a payroll of \$21,915,000 in 1909. On the same percentage of gain this payroll now is estimated to exceed \$25,000,000.

The chief consuming centers for Minneapolis-made goods outside the state of Minnesota are North and South Dakota. Since the factories of the city of Minneapolis eclipse the totals of all the factories of both those states there is thought to be every reason for continued growth of the city's industrial strength. Those states interest themselves chiefly in agricultural pursuits and they are expected to continue to furnish grain for Minneapolis and with the proceeds have more money to spend for Minneapolis-made goods.

15,000,000 MILES OF FREE CARRIAGE

GALVESTON, Tex.—Fifteen million miles of free transportation have been issued by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe for the year ending June 30, 1912, according to the report of the road on the records of free passes for the 12 months. At an average of 2½ cents a mile this represents a sum of \$375,000 in transportation. The total number of passes issued by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe for the year was 45,500.

Of these 36,000 were issued to employees of the Santa Fe and the members of their families. The remainder were issued principally to the employees of other roads. The annual report is a detailed affair, filling a bulky volume of about 600 pages.

WATERFRONT OF CITY OF PITTSBURGH



Viewed from across the Monongahela river, Pittsburgh has a skyline that is a reminder of New York

WATERPOWER SPELLS ADVANCE TO SMALL CITIES IN CANADA

Municipally - Owned Plants
Sending Hydro-Electrical
Waves Through Numerous
Developing Communities

PAYING INVESTMENT

Eastern Townships of Quebec
Favorably Located for the
Centralization of the Man-
ufacturing Industry

Even the smaller centers of industry may utilize what available water power they have to distinct advantage. Ample proof of the truth of this statement is afforded by the examples of achievement along this line touched upon in the accompanying article. They show that hydro-electrical power developed by harnessing the streams is regarded increasingly by the well-informed Canadian as highly important to the advancement of the cities and the towns, along with the less pretentious communities.

In what is called the "Eastern Townships" of the province of Quebec, some of the municipalities have gone in for waterpower development with a zest that means that the many swift-running rivers and waterfalls, in which the province abounds, will be utilized for the purpose of increasing industrial opportunities.

Canada is awakening in a general way to the fact that hydro-electrical power is the latest development in transmission. And an interesting part of this awakening is seen in a number of the cities owning power plants and furnishing the communities with the product.

Two cities that show just now how easily this hydro-electrical power may be developed and disposed of are Sherbrooke and Coaticook. In each of these places waterpower has been put down as one of the chief assets. There are private interests in both cities that likewise have a hand in the development and dispensation of power, but there is no antagonism and each side looks scrupulously to its particular territory.

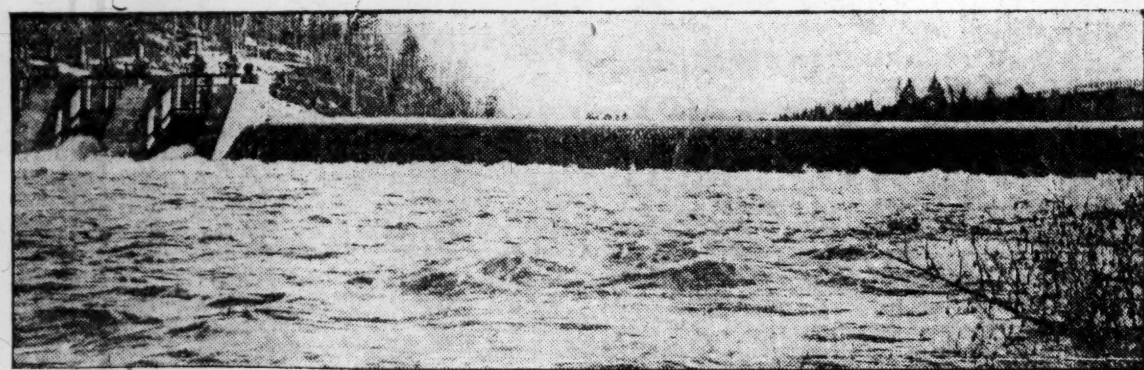
In the case of Sherbrooke, the city owns four powers on the Magog river. Sherbrooke has a total waterpower of about 14,280 horsepower. The four plants of the city are the Sherbrooke electric plant, the Sherbrooke "Drop-Off," the Sherbrooke Drummond Power and the Sherbrooke old pumping station. The two first mentioned have together 5400 horsepower. The largest power in the place is the property of the Sherbrooke Railway & Power Company.

A line is to be drawn, of course, between developed and undeveloped power. Of the latter sort, Sherbrooke owns a power on the St. Francis river that will produce 3500 horsepower. Sherbrooke, by the way, was one of the first places in the Dominion to take over the management of waterworks, electric light, gas and power, and success has been the portion of this municipal enterprise from the very start.

Profitable Arrangement

In confirmation of its claim that it pays a city to own the public utilities, Sherbrooke advances figures showing that where it took charge of the electric light, power and gas in 1909, a sur-

TWO OF POWERS OWNED BY SHERBROOKE



Drummond power, in the Magog river, one of the great sources of hydro-electrical energy that is assisting in development of the city

plus of almost \$16,000 has been accumulated, notwithstanding that rates have been reduced so that Sherbrooke is able, according to the Sherbrooke Daily Record, to "give the cheapest electric power in Canada, and the cheapest electric light in the world."

The Magog river is the great power source of Sherbrooke. The "Drop-Off" power plant is generating its electric current above the city, and the river, which has its source in Lake Memphremagog, passes through the heart of the place, and within the city limits it falls 120 feet.

With such advantages at hand it is not to be wondered that Sherbrooke has become a manufacturing center of importance. Woolen mills, iron works, paper mills, lumber mills are some of the activities today. When to this is added that the wonderful rivers of the eastern townships course through some of the best farm country of the Dominion, it may be seen how much is still to be gained by the residents when, in addition to agricultural prosperity, the waterpower development reaches its highest point.

Coaticook obtains its waterpower from the river of the same name. Near the city, two of the eight electric-hydro-electric plants are owned by the city. Natural falls not only provide this power, but from the viewpoint of beauty there are few waterfalls that rival the gorge above the falls. Coaticook is on the main line of the Grand Trunk railway between Portland and Montreal, at an elevation of about 1000 feet above the sea and in sight of the mountains of Vermont. Not far from there are the magnificent Lake Judah, Lake Lester and Lake Massawippi.

Megantic, which was the scene of Arnold's famous expedition, is now adding to its historical importance by bidding for industrial honors through the use of the great water resources in its neighborhood.

As in the other centers, where hydro-electric power is being developed by city governments, Megantic need scarcely more than to harness the river at its door. If ever it should be necessary to make a reservoir for power development, Lake Megantic is ready with an unlimited supply.

The eastern townships look forward to a manufacturing era which is of some interest to manufacturers in the United States. It is said in the Dominion that in time many American industries will be established in eastern Canada. Reference is made in particular to New England, which lies so close to the Canadian water field.

Principal Water Powers

Industrial activity, it is claimed, will center around the eastern townships because there, as perhaps nowhere else, water power may be had in any amount desired on account of the numerous large and the small falls along the rivers. An interesting summary of the power available has been made showing where the principal powers are to be found, developed or undeveloped, as follows: Chaudiere river, Lake Megantic, 3000 horsepower; Becancour river, Madawaska falls, 1000; Sunday and Breeches lakes, 500; Nicolet river, St. Lorne, 50; St. Francis river, Drummondville, 6500;



Drop-off power on Magog river, recently developed above city of Sherbrooke—River falls there over a hundred feet

below Richmond, 6000; Windsor mills, 4000, Bromptonville 10,000, East Angus 7000, near Ascot (undeveloped), Westbury 3000, Bishop's Crossing 75, D'Isern 2500; Salmon creek, Kingsbury 250, Richmond 200; Windsor river, Stoke Center 75; Magog river, Sherbrooke (four dams) 8000, city pumping station 800, Rock Forest 3000, Magog 1520; Massawippi river, North Hatley 200; Coaticook river, Dixville 325, Coaticook 600, Waterville 200; Nigger river, Ways mills 75, Burroughs falls 200; Tomfovia river, Rock Island 270, Smith's mills 75, Boynton 75; Baldwin creek, Bald-

win's mills 100; Eaton river, Cookshire 350; Sawville 230; Salmon river, Scotstown 100; Yamaska river, St. Cesaire 135, Farnham 800, Cowanville 300, Granby 1375; Black river, Roxton falls 400; Brome lake 300; Pike river, Bedford 925; Orford lake, Eastman 45. Everywhere within the territory considered the towns are taking note of the Sherbrooke's experience with municipally owned power plants. There is no question that where the citizens have not yet taken a hand it will be not long before they consider the advisability of such a move as a means toward attracting more industries.

RAILWAY IN ANDES CLIMBS HIGH THROUGH RICH MINERAL MOUNTAINS

New Arica-La Paz Road
Mounts 13,987 Feet Mid-
way Between Terminals 267
Miles Apart

OBSTACLES GREAT

Conquering stupendous obstacles seems to be the special sphere of the modern railway engineer, and perhaps in no section of the world is this more forcibly shown than in South America. A member of the staff of the Pan-American Union, who recently made an extensive tour of the countries of the great southern continent, has written of a trip over the completed sections of another remarkable railroad which begins on the coast of the Pacific and winds its way above the clouds until it reaches La Paz, the beautiful capital of Bolivia. It is expected that extensive development of rich mineral deposits along the line will be developed.

WHEN nature lifted the Andes from the quiet waters of the Pacific she laid a train leading to problems for the modern engineer. It is conceded that there are more obstacles to the square mile of the great herringbone range of mountains than the eastern plains of South America than in any other part of the world where railroads are needed.

The difficulties that stand in the way of building latter-day transportation lines across and along these peaks and valleys were considered beyond solution until two Americans named Wheelwright and Meigs decided that ingenuity could accomplish the task. The Oroya railroad of Peru, a most extraordinary series of switchbacks, grades, and tunnels, reaches 15,665 feet at one point, the greatest altitude in railroad construction, and remains an enduring monument to the inventive faculty of the latter, while the iron lines of Chile owe their conception to the former.

A more recent and equally important achievement in South American railway construction was the completion of the first trans-Andean line in 1910. In fact, it might be said that today marks the beginning of the most active era of railroad building which Latin America has seen. Transit, level, and rod men are tramping the passes and jungles seeking new routes; construction gangs toil without ceasing on work already planned, and this year sees the completion of that singular system of communication, the Arica-La Paz railway.

It is not easy to describe the Andes. To visualize these unparalleled pinnacles you must remember that they rise from a great granite ridge which forms the very heart of the range. This range is a bleak and barren wall, rising to shining summits of white that, when the sun sinks to the Pacific, picks up its rays to transmute them into a kaleidoscopic curtain of surprising beauty. Yet there is

a stern, forbidding hardness in the view. It is as if that granite heart spoke through the volcanic incrustation to forbid these shores to the foot of man. The picture is everywhere desolate.

Item of Water

Naturally the first English engineers (a British firm was awarded the contract) who came out to take up the work were somewhat discouraged at the proposition that loomed before them. But with characteristic determination they attacked the problem and soon had overcome all of nature's obstacles.

You do not have to be a railroad engineer to know that water is an absolute and continuous necessity on a job of this kind. And when the contractors began to make their estimate on the cost of material laid down along the route of the proposed line they found they would have to figure in water at about \$3 the pail. The source of the water supply was far up in the Andean fastness, and "aguaderos" brought it down on mules every sun-up, two "eight" kegs of the rare liquid per animal. The engineers building the Arica-La Paz railway ran a five inch pipe line, measuring 75 miles, clear up to the mountain tops and water became cheap, accessible and plentiful. What happened to the water-vending business? Economically, the answer is obvious. That pipe line cost \$3,000,000 to construct, but the demands of export and practical management called for the building of it before any other work should be pushed. Any mortar or cement work was out of the question on the \$3 a pail schedule.

This was not the total of the construction difficulties by any means. Arica is a long, long journey from the base of railroad supplies, and La Paz is farther. The road was to be constructed from both ends toward the middle. This meant hauling tons of material over the lines already built to the Bolivian capital. And it is an impressive revelation of the expense of Andean freights that we find in this branch of the work. In many instances the carrying cost on articles shipped from the coast to La Paz equalled the original value of the thing transported.

Of course the familiar difficulties in running grades, building bridges, and piercing tunnels were magnified because of the local conditions already referred to. But, as a general thing, they may be said to have presented no unique handicap in the way of railroad construction.

Cog Wheels Used

However, one section over which the line was to pass presented novel conditions that permitted of only one feasible solution, a cog and wheel system. The rack rail is the last resort in railroading. The laying of it and the way it runs up operating expenses after it is laid puts it out of consideration except when no other method offers. Yet when you have to deal with certain excessive gradients this system is the simplest that has been devised.

In this instance the rack system is constructed on what is known as the two plate Abt plan. It is run upon a 6 per cent maximum grade and totals approximately 28 miles, which in all probability constitutes the longest uninterrupted stretch of rack railway which has yet

EXPERT TO POINT OUT SACRAMENTO'S NEED IN TROLLEY SERVICE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Bion J. Arnold, consulting engineer of Chicago, who has been engaged by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive investigation of the Sacramento street railways property with the object of ascertaining what improvements may be made to better the service and to meet the needs of the street railway patrons of this city, is chief engineer and chairman of the board of supervising engineers, Chicago Traction, which has carried out within the past five years the complete rehabilitation of the Chicago street railway properties since the contract ordinances of 1907 were put into effect. These ordinances embody "the Chicago plan of traction settlement and were the outcome of 10 years' bitter fight to secure adequate street railway transportation in Chicago," says the Sacramento Union. In the drawing up of these ordinances the present secretary of the interior, Walter Fisher, and Mr. Arnold were largely instrumental.

Mr. Arnold has also conducted investigations, similar to the one now to be undertaken in Sacramento, in many other cities, including Pittsburgh, Providence and Rochester, and has acted as consulting engineer in the appraisal, reorganization and subway work in New York, Chicago and other cities. He is now completing a comprehensive investigation of the street railway conditions in San Francisco for the board of supervisors.

The Sacramento investigation has been voluntarily entered into by the Pacific Gas and Electric interests for the purpose of ascertaining through the judgment of an independent engineer, the special needs of Sacramento in order to maintain a proper standard of service and operating efficiency, and to make such reasonable extensions as are necessary to properly develop the city.

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MERCERIZED MARQUINETTE. Plain or with deep hemstitched border; white, ivory and Arabian, 40 inches wide. 37½c, 40c and 45c a yard.

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years in the manufacture of such articles as clocks, chandeliers, jardinières, etc. The mine is located at Berenguela. The onyx is found in layers, from three to four feet in thickness. At present it is impossible to calculate the output of this mine.

In the region adjacent to the railroad are situated certain silver and lead mines which also can be counted upon in the way of large addition to freight carried.

One must not overlook "yareta" in writing of the resources of this region. "Yareta" is one of the best vegetable fuels known, having a power of 3000 heat units, and is particularly acceptable along the railroad route, and above all, in Chile and Bolivia, where coal is conspicuous by its absence. This peculiar fuel exists in large quantities all over the mountains. It will undoubtedly yield a considerable income besides cutting down operating expenses.

Another product that will contribute to the wealth of the railroad in freights is borate. Near the line of the track on the Bolivian frontier the borate beds of Chilcaya lie. These deposits cover almost 27,000 acres.

As to quality of the borate found in this pampa, it is remarkably high and the deposit runs with great evenness from a foot to 3½ feet in thickness, continuous over the entire surface of the 27,000 acres. Say it averages two feet all over, we have an enormous quantity of this salt in sight.

In the Corocoro region a great quantity of common salt exists and the custom is to cut it out in 50-pound blocks, available for local consumption.

So nature in her own way has been fairly lavish with this part of the world. It is hoped that the building of the road will stimulate development to a degree that will mean business of many kinds that cannot be accurately figured upon at present.

NO TENDER FOR QUEBEC DRYDOCK

OTTAWA, Ont.—A sub-committee of the cabinet has been appointed to consider a new scheme of improvements at Quebec with particular reference to the dry dock. No regular tender to build the dock as a subsidized private enterprise was received and the latest proposal is to combine the dock construction with the contract for extra wharves and docking facilities. This plan was followed at St. John.

RECEPTION TO B. U. FRESHMEN

The first social event of the college year at Boston University took place last evening, when the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of the College of Liberal Arts joined in giving a reception to the members of the freshman class of the college. Nearly 150 of the class of 1916 were present, as well as a majority of the upper classes, nearly 400 being in attendance.

The reception committee included the following from the Y. W. C. A.: Miss Marion A. Tobey, Roxbury; Miss Helen E. Durgin, Exeter, N. H.; Miss Helen F. Burt, West Somerville; Miss Virginia V. Mabry, Waltham; Miss Ellen E. Coles, Dedham, and Miss Helen A. Allen of Peabody; from the Y. M. C. A., Ashley N. Evans, Boston; Harry G. Newman, Hopkinton; Bertrand Hooper, Lynn, and George R. Erickson of Ishpeming, Mich.

CENSUS FIGURES FOUND TO DIFFER

MINNEAPOLIS—Estimating the population of Minneapolis at 319,271 on July 1, the government census bureau sets a higher figure than the Minneapolis directory company. The directory census figure was 315,455 for the same date.

The government's last quarterly statement as to the increase which Minneapolis has made in the last year, stated in a pamphlet just received, shows the gain at \$089. This, added to the government's estimate on July 1, 1911, of 311,182, gives the new high figure.

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WHEN HOUSE IS STEAM HEATED

Points on the regulation of the heat

ALWAYS keep the boiler well filled
with water during the summer to
prevent rusting, if you heat your house
with steam, says the Woman's World.
Let this water out of the boiler when
ready to start the fire in the fall. Ob-
tain the best quality of stove coal for
the body of the fire. The pea size can
be used for banking the fire at night.
A good grate is essential to good heating
and economical use of coal.

Never try to heat a room filled with
bad air. Even in the coolest weather
the rooms should be thrown open every
morning for at least 10 minutes.

When steam is required to heat the
house quickly a very small amount of
coal should be put on the fire. None
at all if there is a good bed of coals.
A large quantity of coal will reduce the
steam pressure. As soon as the rooms
are sufficiently warm, open the coal door,
shut the draft and partially close the
damper in the smoke pipe. The amount
of coal necessary to be put on depends
upon the weather. If the weather is
cold only a small amount of coal is put
on so that the furnace may be opened

up and a red fire quickly obtained. A
steam heating plant differs from hot
water or hot air.

If it is desired to heat one room
quickly turn the steam off in the other
rooms for a few minutes. When this
room is sufficiently warmed turn the
steam on one room at a time as needed.

When the pressure is high, water of-
ten collects in the radiators. As the
fire cools off the valves should be opened
and the water allowed to run back into
the boiler. If it is allowed to remain in
the radiator, when the steam is turned
on the water is forced out through the
escape into the room, or if the weather
is very cold the water will freeze and
the radiator crack.

When the body of coal has burned out
and the fire nearly disappears when
shaken, it can be easily rebuilt in the
following manner: Stick some kindling
into the few live coals. Fill a small
grape or fruit basket with coal and set
it on the coals. The kindling will set
fire to the basket and as the basket
gives way the burned coal will be dis-
tributed. Now add a little coal at a

TREATMENT OF A SEAMSTRESS

Attentions which will make her path pleasanter

AS the dates for the fall seam-
stress's visits approach, it is well
to consider the policy to adopt toward
her, for a competent sewing woman is
not to be had for the asking. The incon-
siderate employer is sure to be the
loser sooner or later. The average
seamstress who does good work seldom
lacks customers.

In the first place, the seamstress
should not be banished to a little dark
room, warm in summer and lacking sun-
shine in winter, for under such condi-
tions satisfactory results can hardly
be expected. The room in which the
work is done should be pleasant, cheery
and well ventilated. Comfortable chairs
must not be overlooked and a supply of
pins, needles and basting thread should
not be lacking. The machine with
which the seamstress is expected to do
faultless stitching should be gone over,
oiled and put in good condition gener-
ally before her arrival.

In many households the seamstress
takes her meals at the regular family
table, luncheon being usually the only
meal included in her day, says a New
York Sun writer. In some homes the
luncheon is served upstairs, and in this
case it is a wise plan to have a table
arranged in a nearby bedroom or hall
as a meal will be more enjoyable in an
environment different from that of the
littered sewing room. The luncheon
tray should have as much attention as

though it were going to a guest. The
nice little details will not be lost on the
seamstress, though she may not be able
to afford them herself.

A custom observed by many employ-
ers is that of serving the seamstress in
the middle of the afternoon with tea
and crackers, or sandwiches or, in the
summer, with a cool drink. This atten-
tion as well as the "restful lunch" is
sure to be appreciated. In bad weather
or even on pleasant days if the family
carriage or the motor is at the door or
is not being used, it is easy to have the
coachman or chauffeur take the seam-
stress to the nearest subway or ele-
vated station or home as the case
may be.

One seamstress, in describing the vari-
ous people for whom she sewed, told
how much pleasure she always derives
from her stay in some households, and
how, in a way, she dreaded the week or
so allotted semi-annually to other fam-
ilies. She mentioned particularly one
of her young girl customers for whom it
is always a pleasure to sew. If this
girl happened to go on a visit with some
of the home dressmaker's creations, or
to wear one of her gowns to a dance or
wedding, she would take the trouble to
send a line telling how much she liked
the dress or how it was admired.

In one family where there are several
girls, they have a seamstress who for
years has done odd bits of helpful work,
and though each of the daughters has
had a wonderful bridal gown from a
fashionable modiste, the family seam-
stress has always dressed the bride and
arranged the wedding veil, and the privi-
lege is highly appreciated.

MODES IN BRIEF

The peculiar weave of the new two-
tone silk serges gives them the effect
at a little distance of being a color
veiled with some sheer black material.
You will notice that a large majority of
the two-tone silks of every kind are half
black.

Brocaded velvets are among the most
beautiful of the new winter fabrics.
These come in a wide range of colors for
afternoon and evening costumes.

The popularity of the V-shaped neck
continues, though there appears to be
a noticeable tendency toward the deep
square neck, especially for gowns for
formal wear.

Most winter costumes can be made
with two or more waists. This will ad-
mit of one skirt being made with a
waist for afternoon wear and one suit-
able for informal evening affairs.

Among the smart waist materials are
lace, linen, lawn, silk and satin. Any one
of these fabrics with the exception of the
sheer linen are made on quite elaborate
lines.—New Haven Journal Courier.

TO WASH CURTAINS

To wash muslin curtains so that they
will have a sheer look, boil two quarts
of wheat bran in six quarts of water
for half an hour and strain and mix in
the water in which the curtains are to
be washed, says the Washington Herald.
Unless the curtains are very soiled, use
no soap with this infusion or starch
either, for it both cleanses and stiffens.
Rinse lightly in clear cold water.

HANG UP CLOTHES

Clothes should be hung up on the line,
after laundering, wrong side out, says
the Philadelphia Times. If colored, there
is less danger of their being faded and,
too, whether white or colored, if dirt
falls on the garment, it is better to have
it on the wrong side than the right.
Ruffles which fall inside the garment
do not sag as they are apt to do if they
fall outside.

time and when a good bed of fire is ob-
tained the burned out coal may be
shaken out. This method is much eas-
ier and quicker than dumping and re-
building.

FASHIONS AND

HOW THREE GIRLS MADE MONEY COAT IN THE MACKINAW STYLE

Sewing teacher, cook and story teller

Belted, with box plaits in patch pockets

WHEN I was a little girl," writes
one energetic young woman to the
Ladies Home Journal, "my mother
taught me how to sew. She used to
say: 'If you want pretty things just
learn how to make them yourself,' and
I shall never cease to bless her for my
instruction; for I cannot only 'make
anything' in the dress line, but I can
also teach others to do likewise.

"The time came when I wanted to
make some money at home, and this is
how I did it: I told my friends that
I was prepared to teach any one to
make her own clothes, provided she
would bring her things to my house. I
would plan, cut and fit the work and the
girl would do all the sewing herself un-
der my direction.

"My first pupil was a young girl who
wanted to make her own trousseau, and
she was so enthusiastic about her pro-
gress that she sent me a great many
pupils. After a few months so many

applicants came in that I was obliged
to hire an assistant. I charged \$1 a
day or 75 cents a half day, and I always
arranged to have the work ready for
the pupil to start as soon as she arrived.

Patty, with a little mother whom she
adored and a college diploma in which
she had unlimited faith as a help with
which to meet the world, moved into
a tiny Boston flat and hung from her
window a sign, decorated with a quaint
casserole dish of hammered brass and
inviting the neighborhood to dine en cas-
serole.

Hundreds of music and art students
and other women passed Patty's win-
dow every day, and always eager for
some change from the table d'hôte din-
ners in near-by restaurants, they went
in to investigate.

In a long apron of dull blue, Patty
received the visitors and explained her
plan.

She would cook meats, poultry, fish,
eggs, pudding, vegetables, anything in
fact which was ordered and have it de-
livered at the apartment at a certain
hour.

One glance from dainty Patty to the
spotless flat and the rows of attractive
dishes of green, blue and brown stone-
ware, so indicative of pure, sanitary
food, warm and appetizing, was quite
enough to win the hearts of all.

Although the business was soon large
and Patty had the use of only two gas
stoves, the possibility of letting ingre-
dients stand for hours in her casserole
dishes without spoiling enabled her to
arrange her work satisfactorily with no
assistance save that of the errand boy.
She bought all her food at wholesale
rates, as far as possible directly from
farmers in neighboring towns, and her
customers found her casserole dishes
satisfactory and economical.

There's a girl in Kansas City who is
known all over her neighborhood as
"The Story Girl." And this is how it
came about: The girl is 20 years old,
bright and vivacious, and she has found
a way all her own to get the little
refinements of dress that her father
could not give her. Her parents—high-
bred southerners in impoverished cir-
cumstances—objected to their daughter tak-
ing up a business life downtown, and
unwilling to disregard their wishes the
girl set to work to devise some way
of making money without leaving the
home nest. Her home is in a neighbor-
hood of the genteel middle class, where
there are from four to five children in
the block. It had long been her habit
to gather the children into her house for
an hour of story-telling, and now she
conceived the plan of canvassing the
neighborhood and asking the mothers to
let their children join a little club called
the "Good Time Club."

BELTED coats in what is known as
the Mackinaw style are to be much worn
this autumn and are specially appro-
priate for young girls and women to
whom girlish styles are becoming. The
box plaits in the patch pockets are new
and smart. The hood makes a feature,
but it is not essential, for the coat can
be finished without it, the collar com-
pleting the neck edge.

Trimming of straps seems to suit
coats of this kind especially well, and
often those on the sleeves are lapped
over and buttoned to hold the wrist
portions rather closely and to form a
few folds.

These sleeves can be trimmed in this
way or left plain, as liked. Also if a
longer coat is wanted for motoring or
any similar use, this one can be cut to
three quarter length. The skirt is just
a five-gored one with the front forming
a panel.

The materials illustrated are excellent,
but the autumn is providing us with a
very generous variety. Cloaking mate-
rials suitable for such use are many.
Stripes and checks as well as plain colors
are included. For the skirt can be used
a plain or fancy material as liked.

A great many girls like the slightly
raised waist line that does away with
the necessity for a belt, but we are
growing toward the normal in this mat-
ter and this skirt can be finished either
above or at the waist line.

For the medium size the coat will re-
quire 4 1/2 yards of material 27, three
yards 44, 2 1/2 yards 52 for the length
illustrated; 5 1/2 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 44,
2 1/2 yards 52 for the three quarter
length; the skirt will require 3 1/2 yards
27, three yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 if there
is no up and down, but if there is figure
or nap, 5 1/2 yards 27, 3 3/4 yards 36 or 44
will be needed. The width of the skirt
is two yards at the lower edge, for the
16-year size.



The pattern of the coat (7573)
in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years
of the skirt (7546) in sizes for
girls of 16 and 18 years. They can be
bought by mail. Address 102 West Third
street, New York, or Mason
ple, Chicago.

SWEET PEAS EARLY TILL LA

Sowing of seeds in autumn is recommended

MOST lovers of sweet peas delay
planting until it is too late to get
really choice blossoms. For the finest
flowers, seed should be sown as early as
possible. Indeed, sowing in the autumn
has been found to be much more satis-
factory than spring sowing, at least in
the northern states and southern Canada
and in other cold, temperate
climates.

The sweet pea grows best in fairly
rich, rather heavy soil. If not already
rich enough, fairly liberal applications
of natural fertilizer from the stable
should be made before the ground is
plowed or dug. Instead of this a rather
heavy dressing of ground bone may be
given or a commercial fertilizer rich in
potash and phosphoric acid may take
the place of either bone or manure.

During late September or early Octo-
ber the ground should be plowed or dug.
The surface should then be well har-
rowed or raked and a trench four to six
inches deep made for the reception of
the seed, which should be scattered not
closer than two to the inch for best re-
sults. The seed should be covered only
an inch deep, the trench not being filled
with soil.

If the autumn is exceptionally mild
the seeds may sprout during the fall.
However, the development of plants will
be very slight and therefore no fear need
be entertained that they will not winter
well; first, because the sweet pea is com-
paratively hardy; and second, because a
mulch of marsh hay or straw free from
weed seeds or even a covering of leaves
will protect them from frost injuries.

In the spring, as soon as growth is ob-
served upon lawns or in other exposed
situations, the mulch should be removed
from immediately covering the plants
and placed between the rows. Thus it
will serve to retain moisture in the soil
during the growing season. Sweet peas
always do best in a moist, cool soil.

As the plants grow, the trenches should
be gradually filled. The first filling
should be done when the plants are
about four inches high. At this time the
trench may be filled practically level full.
Even if the plants are almost com-
pletely covered, no fear need be enter-
tained that they will be injured. On the
contrary, they will be benefited; first,
because the roots will have been pro-
tected by the extra covering of soil; and
second, additional roots may be devel-
oped by the newly buried stems. When
the plants are say eight inches tall, ad-
ditional soil may be drawn up toward
them so as to form a mound two to four
inches above the level of the soil. This
will form an additional protection.

Before the first filling in, stakes six
feet long or longer should be driven into
the soil at intervals of eight or 10 feet
along the rows. On these poultry net-
ting or woven wire fence of somewhat
larger mesh should be fastened for the
vines to twine upon.

If it is not convenient to plant sweet
peas in the fall, practically the same
method, as just outlined will serve for
spring planting. Let it be remembered,
however, that the earlier the seed is
placed in the ground the better will the
flowers be. It is a good plan to soak
sweet peas to be sown in the spring for

12 or more hours prior to sowing.
ferably the water should be wa-
ter to hasten its absorption and the
oment of the embryos.

One of the most important points
in sweet pea growing is the handling
blossoms themselves. The rule is
to gather every blossom as soon
opens and never to allow any blo-
mature upon the vine. Where a
matures and falls, there will be
pod and every seed pod that for-
lessen the production of other
Therefore, unless seed is desired
seed pod should be cut off. When
rule is followed, it is possible
flowers from early summer un-
frost.

While the sweet pea flowers
many colors and shades it is on-
few flowers whose tints never cla-
med into bouquets. And yet, it
be gained by planting only a few
varieties and keeping each variety
separate place. In order to do
best known plan is to make eye
poultry wire say three feet in
and plant seeds in a circular tra-
two and one half feet in diam-
the seedlings appear the wire
may be placed over the circles
and pegged down. The flowers will
outward. Thus the vines will ne-
untidly but will be, on the con-
tractive.

For an addition to sweet pea
baby's breath is one of the choic-
flowers. Every garden should ha-

FRAYED SKIRTS

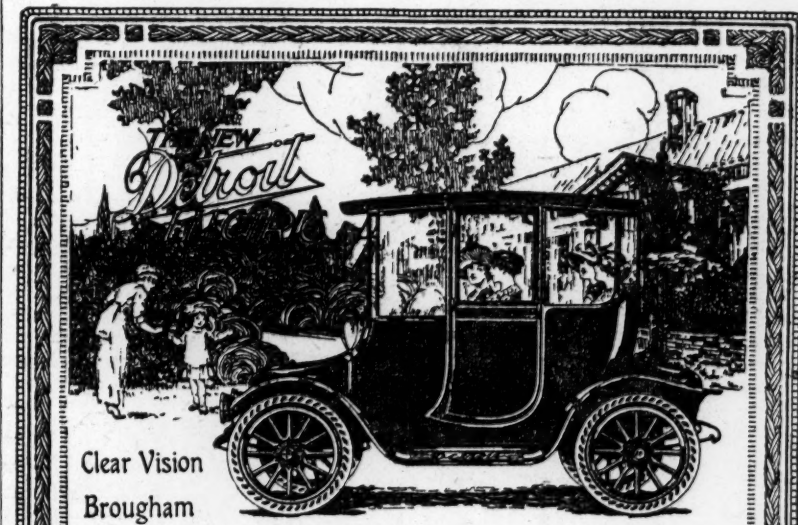
With sharp scissors cut
the worn edge of a frayed skirt
about to mend it, says the
man's Home Companion. Hold
wrong side toward you, cut
three eighths of an inch from
Turn the right side of the skirt
is now three eighths of an inch
than the wrong side, up over the
edge. Baste in a tiny hem, and
by hand with small stitches, be-
ful not to catch the thread that
the right side. A skirt braid
sewed on to protect the bottom
skirt from further wear and cor-
tiny hem.

BRAID TRIMMING

Braid trimmings of various k-
be very fashionable during the
and winter, according to the
Home Journal. The wide
braid will be used to bind the
tailored coats, collars and cuffs
is no better way of freshening
year's suit, which may look
frayed and worn on the edge
serpentine and wave braids will
on skirts and waists as well as

EGG LEMONADE

The recipe for a good egg
is said to be as many eggs as
of lemons, whipped separately
and very light.—New Haven
Courier.



Arrived! Model 42

IT'S here—the electric automobile for which you have
been waiting—The Detroit Electric Clear Vision
Brougham.

It is driven from the front seat, all seats facing forward.
You not only have a clear vision of the road ahead, but
in addition you have a clear view at either side or the rear
as there are no corner panels to obstruct the view. Glass
has even replaced these rear corners, formerly made of wood.

After years of effort, we
have solved the problem of a
standard body design that is
destined to be a classic of the
body builder's art—always in
style. For comfort, ease of
handling and appearance.
The Detroit Electric Clear
Vision Brougham must appeal
to you as being fundamental-
ly right. It's the most logical,
common sense, practical—
yes, and lawful—electric au-
tomobile for the congested
traffic of city streets.

It's compact and unusually com-
fortable. A new and clever seating
arrangement permits all of the
occupants to face forward and still
enjoy the privacy, sociability and
characteristic of electric au-
tomobiles. The driver's seat is not

In an isolated position—way up in
front. It's centrally located, thus
insuring an appearance of easy
grace and balance, even when one
person is using the car. The beau-
tiful body panels, the graceful roof,
and sweeping full-skirted fenders
are ALL made of pure aluminum.
Even all glass is set in hand-
hammered aluminum moldings
which will not crack or crack.

Larger wheels will be used in 1913
—30" x 40" Pneumatic or 36" x 40"
Cushion Tires being optional.
Both the Edison and Detroit
Electric—Guaranteed Lead Batter-
ies. ALL battery cells are im-
mediately accessible.

Our motors, controllers, bodies—
even our Guaranteed Lead Batter-
ies—are all made in our own
factory, the largest in the world
devoted exclusively to the manu-
facture of electric automobiles.
We do not assemble—we build.

For 1913 we also offer a selection
of seven other Models which in-
clude the Roadsters, Victoria,
Coupes and Limousines.

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DIRECT FACTORY BRANCH
587 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
ALBERT WEATHERBY, Manager

THE HOUSEHOLD

HOME HELPS

Olives, stoned and chopped and mixed with fresh butter or heavy cream, and cream cheese make one of the most delicious of sandwich fillings.

To keep the kitchen range fire when not using it—take the stove lids a little while before putting on fresh. Then put the lids on only half.

A good way to serve salad is in tomato shells. Take the skin off the tomato, slice off the stem and scoop out the core and seeds. Put in refrigerator if wanted.

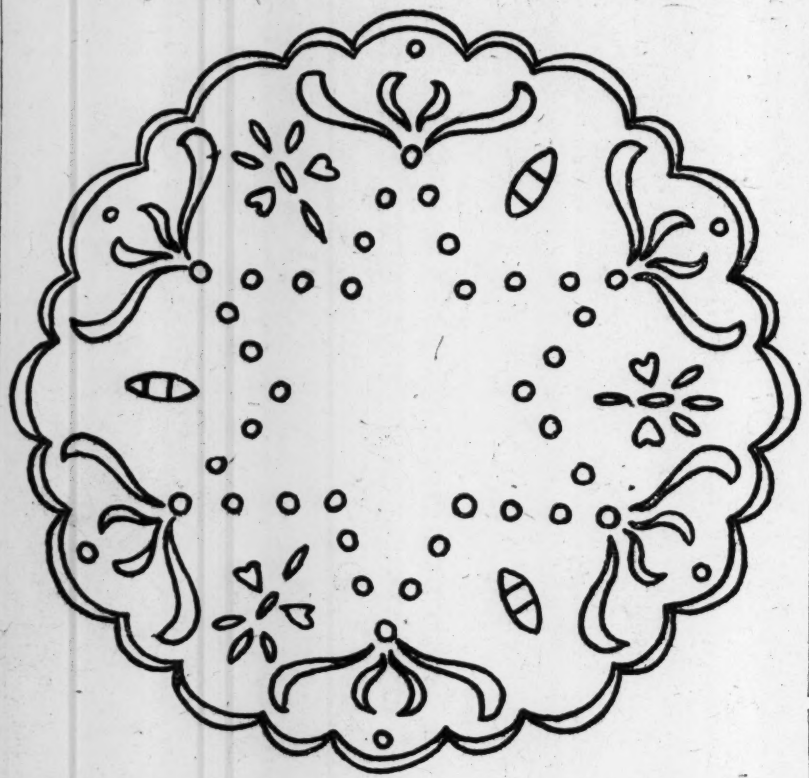
If you find insects when washing lettuce put it through salted water, then again in clear. But be sure not to leave in the salt water more than a minute or it will wilt.

In cellar or pantry where it is difficult to keep the air dry, place bowls of uncooked lime on the shelves near the door. The lime of course should be renewed from time to time.

A delicious Turkish dish can be made from left-over roast beef, tomato sauce, rice. Chop the beef and heat together with the rice and tomato in a copan, season with pepper and a dash of curry.—Manitoba Free Press.

EMBROIDERED TUMBLER DOILY

Figures to be worked solid, with dots as eyelets



MADE OILCLOTH

I made a neat and most satisfactory covering for my dining room floor of green denim sewed together on my machine, writes a contributor to Modern Priscilla. It was a heavy, durable grade. When this faded I tacked it on my kitchen floor and painted it with a mixture of brown ochre, turpentine and linseed oil. This I prepared myself at a nominal cost. That was 10 years ago, and the carpet, or oilcloth, is as good as when first put down.

SAVING A SPREAD

If a bedspread shows wear at the ends baste a piece of muslin on the under side the width of the border, and quilt it on the sewing machine, says the Ladies Home Journal. If it is a Martell spread, follow the design of the border in the stitching. The sewing will scarcely show and the spread will last much longer.

TO KEEP GRAPES

Any of the fall grapes may be kept fresh until holiday time by dipping the ends of the stems in paraffin wax and then wrapping each bunch in tissue paper, twisting it firmly to keep out the air and packing the grapes in layers in a basket with sheet wadding in between each layer.—Woman's Home Companion.

PATCHING PAPER

Take a remnant of new paper, pin it up on a flat surface well exposed to the sunlight, and let it fade until it matches the paper on the wall. Then cut it the proper size to cover the torn or spotted wall paper, and paste it over, matching the figure.—Woman's Home Companion.

THE scallops in this pattern for a tumbler doily should be padded and closely buttonholed. The figures are worked solid with the dots as eyelets. The small ovals with the cross bars are buttonholed, the purled edge being brought to the inside. The bars are formed of two or three strands of embroidery cotton which are closely buttonholed without catching through the material, which is cut away underneath. Use mercerized cotton No. 30.

SLAW HEADS MAKE BEST KRAUT

Don't fill barrel or jar level full

WHILE cabbage of all conditions is usually chopped up for kraut, the best results are obtained from nice white heads, solid and of the kind commonly called "slaw heads." If one is going to make a quantity, there is nothing nicer to put in than a clean keg or barrel, although with but a few heads a jar is handier, says the Delineator. Carefully trim all loose, green and soiled leaves from the head, and if washing is necessary, wash before cutting into the head and let drain, as all extra water is to be avoided. After trimming, cut into quarters, remove the stalk and throw quarters into the barrel, keg or jar. If in a keg or barrel, chop with a clean, sharp spade, as fine as you prefer, but it is not advisable to chop too fine; sprinkle with very little salt and keep throwing in fresh quarters and chopping until there is two feet or more in the barrel, then with a clean, smooth wooden bludgeon pound down until the juice covers the chopped cabbage. Continue until receptacle is full, or until cabbages are all used but don't fill

level full; leave some room for it to "work" or the juice will run over and kraut will not be as good. Cover with a clean cloth, then clean boards, weighted down with smooth rocks, and lastly a cloth tied over the top of barrel. After it has worked, remove the rocks, boards and cloth and wash in clean water, then return to their places. As to the amount of salt to use, we salt until it tastes as though being prepared for slaw or cooking. Some say use a teaspoonful of salt to the barrel of kraut, but that is hardly enough. If by any chance the juice is lost, or does not rise over the kraut, make a very weak brine and pour over the kraut. If jars are used, we quarter and remove the stalk and loose leaves from cabbage, and chop in a bowl with a chopping knife, also salt in the bowl, then put into the jar and pound with a wooden potato masher or bottle. The pounding, weighing, etc., are the same as in the barrel kraut, only things used are smaller. Leave room for the "working." Freezing does not hurt kraut, if it does not freeze until after working.

HANDICRAFT IN BYWAYS

Maxwell Armfield Writes of English Makers of "Honiton" Lace and Pictures Old and Modern Work

WHEN investigating the old crafts whose original traditions still survive in English villages, it soon becomes evident that we owe no small debt to the continent of Europe, and especially those parts of it formerly known as Flanders. Some time ago, in writing of the Cotswold houses one had to note distinctive features, such as the oval gable window introduced by the Flemish builders, and it is supposed that the industry with which we are at present concerned was fact an importation from the same area and not of native origin at all. The Huguenots appear to have settled some number at and around the port of Collingwood and worked at their craft in the reign of Elizabeth. Collingwood is now several miles from the sea, owing to changes of elevation in the land since that date, but it is probably much the same in size now as then, if indeed has not dwindled. The inhabitants of this and the surrounding districts are intensely proud of their local traditions and much resent the term "Honiton" as applied to the lace. "It is true

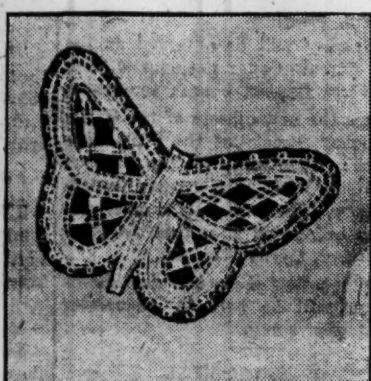
that purchasers insist on the work being of the best when high prices are charged. Of late there seems to have been a tendency to scamp the work or to employ inexperienced fingers and (as is only too evidently to be seen in Italian crafts today) this form of dishonesty is the certain extinction of any art stooping to it. If purchasers insist on the standard being kept up they will be patronizing the craft in the best possible way, whilst insuring the enduring value of their purchases.

It has been proved over and over again that the artistic or right idea in work is the only quality that insures its increase in value. Mere fashion may raise the price to abnormal heights, but it invariably falls again to a correspondingly low level after a time and mere fashion is never any index to the worth of the object. If patrons are attracted to the work by their best and highest emotions, they may be sure that the lasting value of it will exactly correspond to the purity of those emotions.

Formerly the lace was made by joining the ready-made braiding (i. e., the strips of fine mesh forming the major part of the pattern) into designs with the needle. Nowadays the whole pattern including the braid is woven about pins stuck into a pillow. The pillow consists of a bag stuffed with fine straw



OLD HONITON LACE



MODERN HONITON LACE

it did just get as far as Honiton," of them was heard to remark, but evidently considered that the product could be named after her own district. Slightly speaking, "Flemish lace" might be the correct term, but that would probably please her just as little. And doubt its new milieu to some extent influenced the design; it is said that Queen of Scots, took a great interest in it and many of the patterns in use are attributed to her, so that certain amount of French influence might be traced here. It is even possible that the unique charm of Honiton lace is due to this blending of ideas. It is the art of borderlands such that the art of borderlands such that the stone architecture of the Tyrol is of the north as well as the south, and something much more poignant than does either of its components. Be this as it may, any one who has taken a few lessons in the art or even watched the women and is at work soon realizes the beauty of the design and the immense care and necessity to its perfect execution. It will also no longer be inclined to claim at the price asked, which indeed seem low enough in return for the time and labor expended.

The girls usually serve a three years' apprenticeship, being kept to the simple stitches for that time, after which they are allowed to do the plainer parts of the designs for sale. It is very neces-

very tightly. It may be either round or bolster-shaped and is held on the knee or on a specially made stand or table. The bobbins, on which the cotton is wound are often decorated very charmingly, patterns being cut in the white wood and then filled in with gaily-colored wax. These decorated bobbins are frequently carved by the fishermen husbands and brothers out at sea and a set of them is very highly valued and costly to buy.

The craft, which has never spread very far inland, seems to have needed considerable patronage from royalty to keep it in anything like a flourishing condition. Queen Victoria and Edward VII. both had the lace used in their coronation robes and this was no doubt a considerable impetus to its popularity. It is doubtful if such work was a really natural expression of the rough and ready English temper, being more at home in the meticulous houses across the channel, but the refining influences of such importations on our art and character must have been very considerable.

The modern example is an original design founded on the traditional treatment and was achieved after 10 lessons from an experienced lace maker.

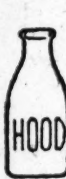
In cooking beans and peas their flavor will be much better if they are cooked in as little water as possible.—Buffalo Commercial.

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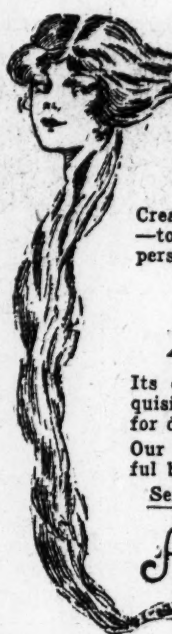


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Its ease of adjustment, imperceptible weight and exquisite handiwork unfailingly appeal to women who care for distinction in dress.

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TRIED RECIPES

OYSTER LOAF
CUT off the crusts from a loaf of fresh bread, scoop out the center, making a box of the loaf; brush all over inside and out with melted butter and put in the oven to brown. Make a rich cream sauce thickened with butter and flour and season well to taste with pepper and salt. To this add a pint of fresh oysters, fill in the browned loaf, cover the top with fried bread crumbs and put in the oven for a minute and a half. Garnish with parsley and serve very hot.

HOT POTATO SALAD
Fry two slices of bacon in a pan until very crisp and all the fat is fried out. Add two tablespoons of vinegar. Arrange lettuce leaves around a platter. Slice six hot boiled potatoes in thin slices and heap in the center. Pour the bacon fat and vinegar over them, sprinkle well with salt and pepper and finely chopped parsley. Serve hot with sausages.

SCALLOP OF TURKEY
Fill a well buttered pudding dish with alternate layers of cold minced turkey and cooked minced and cold sausage meat, seasoning lightly, as the sausage will supply almost all of the necessary seasoning. Pour in as much gravy or stock as the dish will hold; let it soak in a few moments and then cover with bread crumbs that have been soaked in cream or milk and beaten smooth with an egg and a tablespoon of melted butter. These should be seasoned with pepper and salt and spread on half an inch thick. Cover the dish and bake a half hour, then uncover and brown. Serve at once or the crust will fall.

ORANGE FLUFF
Make a regular baking powder biscuit mixture of two cups of flour, a quarter teaspoon of salt and one heaping teaspoon of baking powder. Sift all together. Rub in with fingers a piece of butter half the size of an egg and add milk enough to make a stiff dough. Roll out on flour board and cut biscuits with a napkin ring so as to have them small and dainty in size. Put in buttered pan. Squeeze the juice of an orange after grating rind. Dip lumps of sugar quickly into this juice, moistening all sides. Take out and plunge one lump into the center of each small biscuit. Sprinkle with the grated rind and put in a hot oven. Cook as you would the regular biscuits. The sugar melting with the orange juice forms a sort of caramel coating that is more than delicious. You would think you were eating some expensive little French confection did you not previously know the simple origin of the cakes. These are delightful also for afternoon tea and can be made in a hurry after the arrival of the unexpected guest.

EGGS IN TOMATO CASES
Scoop out the centers of as many large, firm tomatoes as there are persons to serve. Drain, then sprinkle the inside of each with chopped tarragon, pepper and salt, dropping in carefully a raw egg and a quarter teaspoon of butter. Place in a baking pan in a hot oven until the eggs are set and serve very hot.—San Francisco Call.

WHITE SAUCE

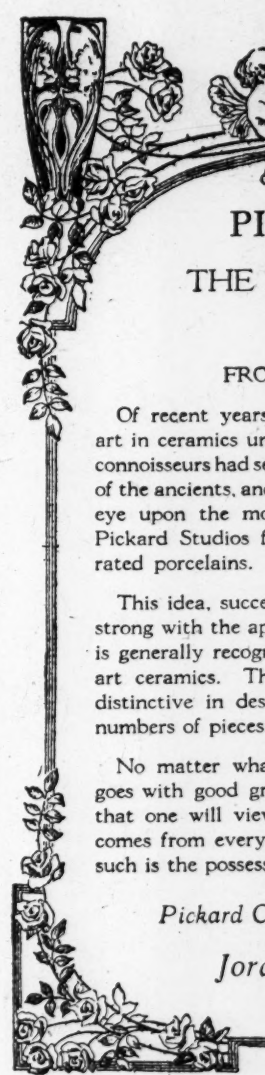
White sauce is nothing more than the old-time "milk gravy." It is made by stirring a tablespoon of flour into a couple of tablespoonfuls of nice drippings of butter, stirring until perfectly blended and cooked, but not browned; then turn into the skillet two cups of hot milk or milk and water, stirring constantly until smooth; let boil up for a minute, then add a little salt and pour out into the gravy bowl, says the Minneapolis Tribune. It can be made with water alone, but part milk improves it wonderfully.

KEEP FLOWERS

One of the safest and best ways to send a few choice flowers to a distance is to cut slits in potatoes and insert the flower stems, taking care that they are firmly fastened in. An ordinary potato will keep most flowers fresh for two weeks in a moderate temperature, says the Minneapolis Tribune.

GOOD AS NEW

My carpet sweeper had been in use and seemed worn out until I put several layers of bicycle tape around the ends of the brushes, says a Delineator contributor. Now they are as good as new.



PICKARD CHINA

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT
IN ART CERAMICS

FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW

Of recent years nothing new had been offered to lovers of art in ceramics until Pickard China had been introduced. Art connoisseurs had seemingly run the gamut of all the art treasures of the ancients, and they had been looking with an all too familiar eye upon the modern products—until the idea back of the Pickard Studios found expression in their marvelously decorated porcelains.

This idea, successful in its inception, has grown and waxed strong with the approval of art lovers, until now Pickard China is generally recognized as the master thought of the decade in art ceramics. Those who seek in Pickard China something distinctive in design will find a ready response in the great numbers of pieces at once refined and uncommon.

No matter what the piece chosen may be, Pickard China goes with good grace into every home. Such is its art value, that one will view it with never-tiring interest. This appeal comes from every detail that bespeaks a masterful talent—for such is the possession of the artists in the Pickard Studios.

Pickard China may be seen in the exhibits of

Jordan Marsh Company



Make a DeLuxe Kitchen



This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enameled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. H. White Co., Smith Bros., Paine Furniture Co., McArthur Co., A. H. Davenport Co.

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PAGET'S
144A TREMONT STREET

ROOM EFFECTS

In selecting draperies and hangings avoid large figured materials. Light walls and hangings will make the small room seem large, says an exchange. A pillow or two and a rug of a deeper hue than the tints of the predominate color of the characterless room will brighten such a room into a thing of beauty.

DAINTY VASES

Charming little etched glass flower vases are made in tumbler shape, the bowl part very prettily shaped, somewhat like a lily which spreads out gracefully from the base, says the New York Herald. A delicate floral design decorates the bowl.

WRING BY HAND

If you wish to have your table linen look nice do not put it through the wringer, as it makes creases that will not come out even if the cloth is ironed when damp, says the Pittsburgh Sun. By rinsing thoroughly it looks better even if not wrung dry. Just try it and see. In fact, any clothes that you wish to look nice when ironed you will find come out a great deal better if wrung by hand.

VARNISH REMOVER

Three tablespoonfuls of baking soda in a quart of water, applied with a rough cloth, will remove the old varnish very easily when you wish to revarnish furniture.—Woman's Home Companion.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. MEN LEAVE MONDAY FOR BIG CONVENTION

Headed by 19 members of the Boston department a delegation of 75 representatives of the railroad branches of the Y. M. C. A. on the Boston & Maine system will leave on a special train Monday morning for the fourteenth international conference of railroad association men, which meets in Chicago Oct. 3-6.

Representing over 7000 men employed on the system, delegates are coming from all the main stations of the road where branches of the Y. M. C. A. have been established for the convenience and comfort of the employees.

The Boston deputation, a number of whom are accompanied by their wives, will include A. J. Folsom, N. T. Eaton, A. S. Buffum, E. C. Hayden, E. L. Tuttle, R. W. Milliken, E. A. Howe, C. B. Richardson, E. J. O'Mellie, E. S. Rines, G. W. Welch, William Davis, S. S. Hanson, R. L. Bagley, E. J. Carter, W. G. Flaherty, R. C. Cardinal, R. W. Kehew, J. A. Smith, and Arthur E. Gazeley, assistant secretary of the Boston branch.

The main sessions of the conference will be held in Orchestra hall and it is expected that 2000 out of town delegates will attend.

About 1500 railroad men will participate in a banquet at the first regiment armory on Thursday evening. Miss Helen Miller Gould will be a special guest of honor.

A sight-seeing trip will be taken Saturday afternoon.

On Sunday the delegates, led by the Tyroene Pennsylvania railroad band will march to the Auditorium, where Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus will preach the conference sermon.

On Sunday afternoon there will be a mass meeting in Orchestra hall, addressed by Fred B. Smith, leader of the recent men and religion forward movement; Dean Sumner, Harry Monroe and others.

Additional speakers will be J. A. McDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe; George A. Warburton, former railroad secretary, New York city, now secretary of the Toronto city Y. M. C. A.; the Rev. James E. Freeman, former railroad employee, now rector St. Marks church, Minneapolis; L. Wilbur Messer, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago.

Among the subjects to be presented at the conference will be: "Railroad Men and the Church," "The Fallacy of the Double Standard," "Boys in Railroad Communities," "The Unity of Our Brotherhood," "The Call to Service."

Practically an entire session will be devoted to a consideration of the report of a commission, of which E. H. DeGroot, Jr., is chairman, on railroad association efficiency.

Prominent railroad officials who have signified their intention to be present are President C. R. Gray, Great Northern; President C. H. Markham, Illinois Central; President G. W. Stevens, Chesapeake & Ohio; President H. U. Mudge, Rock Island; President B. L. Winchel, Frisco Lines; President W. H. Ganiff, New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Vice-President W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York Central; Vice-President John Carstensen, New York Central; General Manager J. B. Yohe, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

CANOPIC AND BOHEMIAN OFF FOR EUROPE

Leaving today for Gibraltar the Canopic of the White Star line, Captain Metcalfe, carried 73 saloon, 85 second cabin and 650 steerage passengers, while the Bohemian of the Leyland line had about 30 passengers.

H. B. C. Riemer of the United States marine service sailed on the Canopic. Freight facilities on board the Bohemian were severely taxed by the large cargo she carried.

ART MUSEUM GETS TWO RARE PAINTINGS



"Le Parnassi," a classic painting of the sixteenth century by Claude Lorrain, representing the muse on Mount Helicon

"Le Parnassi," a sixteenth century painting by Claude Lorrain, has just been received at the Museum of Fine Arts, and will soon be ready for public inspection. In the same shipment was "Judith," an example of sixteenth century painting by Jan Matsys.

Both these works, together with the Gainsborough portrait of "John Eld," which is also at the museum now, were

purchased by Jean Guiffrey, curator of painting, during his recent European trip. Artistic circles of Boston say that the museum authorities are to be congratulated, both because of the intrinsic value of the works and their additional interest as supplying gaps in the museum's historical record of examples of European art.

"Le Parnassi," says connoisseurs, pro-

vides a new note among the valuable possessions in the museum, since it is of the strictly classic school, and is to be placed in a collection in which the naturalistic dominates.

The picture represents the muse on Mt. Helicon. All the characteristics of Lorraine are to be seen in this work, a product of the period when he was at the height of his skill and popularity.

CAMBRIDGE CARNIVAL TO RECEIVE MR. TAFT

President Taft will be present at the industrial carnival in Cambridge next Wednesday afternoon. Some time ago he was invited through Mayor J. Edward Barry, but declined on the ground that he could not see his way to attend. Yesterday, however, when the mayor met him in Malden and asked him to come, he agreed to. A special program will be arranged for that day.

The carnival will open Monday with varied features rivaling the oldtime fairs and bazars.

A village or side show on Technology field and long strings of booths on Massachusetts avenue will offer entertainment. Monday is Governors' night, when Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald are to attend as the guests of Mayor Barry.

FRESHMAN PARTY AT SIMMONS

Freshmen at Simmons College are enjoying this afternoon the first party of the year given them by the class of 1914. The affair is being conducted under the direction of the welcoming committee, which consists of juniors.

This committee comprises: Misses F. Gallant, I. Bassett, A. Gartland, P. Mueller, R. Sackett, H. Anderson, F. Bray, M. Andrews, J. Perry, M. Ostrander, M. Parmley, M. Barto, C. Ekstrand, F. Hughtitt, M. Atkinson, A. Moore, R. Roundy.

The annual student government social given by the dormitory students to all the entering resident students takes place this evening at the Brookline avenue dormitories.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

YOU may put away your books and out facts other than those that appear upon the surface.

MAKING SCHOOL DRESSES

Miss Reid's girls are each going to make themselves a school dress this year under the direction of Miss Margaret A. Kelley, special instructor of sewing, and they are working out certain artistic details with Miss Elvira T. Harvey, instructor in drawing. They are all eighth grade girls in the Hyde school in Roxbury, and are focusing the lessons in sewing and art that have occupied former years in the construction of a dress.

"What is one important thing we are always to think about when selecting a dress?" asked Miss Harvey. "Its color," said Imogene. "What about its color?" insisted Miss Harvey. "If you have brown hair and eyes you must have a brown dress," said Florence. Miss Harvey did not agree to that, but she thought a brown dress would go very well with brown hair and eyes. They remembered then that the color of the gown should harmonize with the coloring of the wearer, and that if the dress were plaid it should have one predominant color that should harmonize with the complexion no matter how many other colors there might be.

"What else must we consider when selecting a dress?" still further inquired the teacher. This brought out that it should be of good material, and good color, something that would wash and not fade, for being a school dress it would have to be washed and would be subjected to hard wear. Later the scholars will make sketches of designs suited to themselves. This will include sleeves, waists and skirts. One class made a study of shirtwaist sleeves, showing eight different ways in which a simple cuff might be fashioned. One year they made dolls out of cardboard and dressed them with paper, finding through the process that tucks and hems are a form of trimming.

After a while they will take a black and white outline sketch of a girl, all of them alike for the entire class, and color her hair and eyes as nearly as they can like their own and then paint the dress in colors that they think would be suitable for themselves.

FOLLOW-UP WORK

Follow-up work that has been inaugurated at the high school of Practical Arts is undertaken with a view of finding out just how practical the instruction given at the school is. A record of all the graduates is kept and also of those who for one reason or another have dropped out from the school, and from time to time these former pupils are visited. In this way it is hoped to accomplish two things: strengthen the course, and render any needed assistance to the girls. It sometimes happens that a girl is not advancing so rapidly as she should, or is subjected to conditions that are not right. By taking up the case the school can usually right matters. So far the investigations have been satisfactory, both with the girls who were graduated a year ago, the first class to leave school, and those who received their diplomas last June. A number have become so enthusiastic over the work that they have decided to go to higher institutions and train themselves for more advanced positions.

In making this round of visits one girl who had left the school at the end of the second year because of financial conditions at home was found in a junk shop, where she was working for something like \$3 a week. She was taken out of this and put in a position more suited to her, where she is earning more and has opportunity to advance.

ULSTER ORANGEMEN SIGN COVENANT TO RESIST HOME RULE

(By the United Press)

BELFAST, Ireland — Thousands of Orangemen today signed a solemn covenant never to recognize an Irish Parliament, obey its laws or to pay any taxes it may impose.

Sir Edward Carson, former solicitor-general for Ireland, a member of King George's privy council and leader of the anti-home rule campaign, was the first to place his name upon the roll.

In an interview given to the United Press just before signing Sir Edward said:

"It is in no spirit of defiance that we take this pledge, but in the determination, with God's help, to keep what we have got, defending ourselves against the wickedest conspiracy against liberty that ever endangered a free, blameless and God-fearing people."

"The government for party purposes proposes to deprive us of our constitutional rights. It says we must submit to a sub-constitution which never has been submitted to us or to the electors of the United Kingdom."

"The thing is absurd. We have equal rights. We have an equal share in all that belongs to the British empire. We receive equal justice. That is what we are asked to give up."

"We are asked to accept what is admittedly a subordinate place under the empire, to dissolve partnership with the richest exchequer in the world, to surrender our part in the direction of imperial affairs in the expansion of which all who have gone before us have shed their best blood, and to have our daily lives managed by those who have never been anything but a disloyal faction, and apart from the real united empire."

"If this policy is persisted in there is no length to which we may not be compelled to go, no sacrifice we may not be compelled to make."

"You cannot coerce a nation for being loyal. This same situation arose at the time of American war when our soldiers were sent to coerce our own fellow subjects. History may repeat itself and it is worth remembering that when our troops were last employed in fratricidal strife the natural result was disgrace and disaster to British arms."

After Sir Edward Carson had signed, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Londonderry and Salisbury, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Hugh Cecil, former Attorney-General, James H. Campbell and F. E. Smith, a leading Conservative member of Parliament, affixed their names. The leaders having signed, the rank and file took up the line.

City Hall square was guarded by 2500 men. One thousand small labels were provided for the signing of the covenant, so that the filling in of the lists progressed rapidly. The Duke of Abercorn was to have presided over the gathering, but in his absence the Marquis of Londonderry acted for him.

Throughout Ulster similar gatherings were held, news of them being transmitted to Belfast by heliograph, flag wiggling and automobile and motorcycle messengers.

In Belfast hundreds of extra policemen were on duty, 2000 of the royal Irish constabulary were kept under arms in barracks and the Cheshire regiment with ball cartridges was held in readiness.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

On account of electrical shop opening at Mechanics building today, the Boston & Albany will provide extra equipment on schedule trains in and out of South station.

The Appalachian Mountain Club occupied special cars attached to the Boston & Maine's North Shore express from North station this afternoon.

Arthur E. Campbell, first truck train director in pneumatic tower No. 1 at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Campbell, is spending his vacation motoring through Maine.

The Boston & Maine private car No. 444, occupied by Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes and party, will be attached to the White River Junction express from North station at 4 p. m. today for Montpelier, Vt., stopping at Norwich and Wells River en route.

The New Haven's winter time card goes into effect at South station tomorrow, giving the terminal 791 daily trains in 20 hours.

The Boston & Albany's general manager's car No. 99, formerly the 490, has been received at Exeter street yard from Allston shops thoroughly rebuilt and ready for service.

The operating department of the New Haven has added new wide vestibule coach equipment to the 10:03 a. m. shore line express between New York and Boston.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine shipped two trains of bituminous coal to northern New England division points today.

George Church, train despatcher for the Boston & Albany at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Church, is spending his vacation at Jacksonville, Fla.

The private Pullman car Ranger, occupied by the Vernon party, passed through Boston today over the New Haven en route from Newport, R. I., to Bridgeport, Conn.

The Philadelphia & Reading railway private car Philadelphia, occupied by Vice-President E. C. Statesburg and party, is located at South station power house yard for a few days.

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BAY STATE NEWS

ARLINGTON
Timothy F. Collins, chairman of the Democratic town committee, is president of the new Arlington Democratic Club.

Miss Bertha J. Weare of York, Me., is teaching the seventh grade at the Russell grammar school in place of Miss Fannie L. Morrison, resigned.

Rally Sunday will be observed at the Pleasant Street Congregational church and the First Baptist church tomorrow.

These are the new officers of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist church: President, Walter Horton; vice-president, Miss Anna Alsen; recording secretary, Miss Ruth McLelland; corresponding secretary, Miss Priscilla Russell; treasurer, Cyrus Woolfer.

The first meeting of the Business Men's Association will be held in Associates hall Tuesday evening.

LEXINGTON
The Rev. Samuel Knowles, pastor of the First Baptist church, has announced his candidacy as the Progressive candidate for representative from the twenty-ninth Middlesex district.

Mrs. C. N. Halliwell of West Medford has presented an oil portrait of her father, the Rev. William Gray Swett, who was pastor of the Lexington First Parish from 1836 to 1839, to the church, now called the First Parish Unitarian church. It will be exhibited for the first time Sunday morning.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
A "home-coming social" will be given this evening in the Park Avenue Congregational church by the Friday Social Club.

The Crescent Zouaves' life and drum corps will play at a celebration in Haverhill, Oct. 12.

A. W. Freeman has been elected superintendent of the Baptist church.

WINTHROP
The Winthrop Woman's Club will open the season Friday afternoon.

The Rangers are planning a trip to Mt. Monadnock for Oct. 12 and 13.

The Ladies Aid Society of the First Methodist church will hold its first meeting Oct. 9. The annual fair will be held Dec. 3 and 4.

QUINCY
Today is being observed as Tag day by the Quincy Day Nursery Association.

A special meeting of the city council will be held this evening to take action on the subject of refunding \$15,000 of the debt of the city and to appropriate \$2,000 for the collection of garbage.

REVERE
The inspection of the home gardens of the pupils of the Bradstreet avenue school has just been made and prizes will be awarded next week. For the garden showing the most improvement to the property Dorothea Bullard will be given first prize.

WAKEFIELD
The state treasurer's statement shows that this town is required to pay \$15,088.56 on account of the various departments of the metropolitan district this year.

EAST LEXINGTON
The committee on the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Lexington will meet in Cary hall Monday evening.

ABINGTON
The Abington Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

The Pottery Wares of All Countries

The undersigned invite attention to their exhibit of the Pottery Wares of England, France, Germany, Italy, China and Japan, including recent direct importations by Sts. "Cestrian," "Laconia," "Franconia" and "Canadian" from Liverpool; the Sts. "Pretoria" and "Bosnia" from Hamburg; the "Manitou" from Antwerp; and Sts. "Schuykill" and "Walton Hall" from Hong Kong and the "Vancouver" from Yokohama.

In our stock, comprising 10 floors, will also be seen the best products of American Potteries and Glass Houses.

Buyers or those interested in seeing a comprehensive stock of useful and ornamental Crockery, China and Glass are invited to the exhibit.

Jones, McDuffie & Stratton Co.
Importers, Wholesalers and Retailers
33 FRANKLIN STREET
NEAR WASHINGTON ST.
N. B.—Souvenir Seekers will find our historical plates, etc. (Boston Views) interesting.

Fashionable Business Suits

The Successful Business or Professional Man must be attired in correct and dignified clothes. His associates, his clients and his friends expect him to be well groomed at all times.

To save these busy men from the troubles and waste of time they formerly encountered at tailor shops, this establishment has prepared a magnificent assortment of Custom-Made Business Suits, ready for immediate use.

We make these suits in our own workrooms; they are skillfully designed and styled—they are put together by hand craftsmen—every detail is carefully studied—they are totally different from factory-made clothes.

\$25, \$30, \$35, \$38, \$40 and \$45 per suit.

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CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

It's Not What You Pay,
But What You Get For It
That Really Counts

The man who wants to pay from \$50.00 to \$75.00 for a suit or an overcoat may feel that there is some special merit in having the garments made to his measure.

However, the mere taking of measurements doesn't always mean "made-to-measure," and "made-to-measure" doesn't always mean a good fit.

You may try on one of our Suits or Overcoats and know in advance that it fits perfectly.

You can't get better fabrics than ours at any cost, nor more thorough tailoring.

Select the pattern, try on the garment and pay for what you know you're getting.

Men's Suits\$15.00 to \$40.00
Men's Overcoats\$20.00 to \$50.00
Men's Imported Velour Hats\$4.00
Browning-King Special Derby\$3.00
Try a pair of our Cape Gloves\$1.10
Silk Neckwear 50c
Soft Cuff Shirts\$1.65

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Suits and Overcoats\$5.00 to \$15.00
Combination Suits, with extra trousers, in mixtures and plain blue\$5.00, \$6.50 and \$8.50
Imported Corduroy Suits with extra trousers\$7.50
Boys' Long Trouser Suits, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$18.00

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REPUBLICAN TARIFF TALKERS ADDRESS A NOONDAY RALLY HERE

The rally to present the Republican side of the tariff question was held in Faneuil hall at noon today. Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, called the meeting to order, and announced that he had received a telegram from Secretary Nagel, saying that he would be unable to be present. Senator McCumber likewise failed to appear.

Samuel J. Elder was introduced by the chairman as presiding officer. Mr. Elder defended the tariff system in his preliminary address which was interrupted while Joseph Walker, Republican candidate for Governor, was escorted amid cheers to the platform by Charles S. Groves, executive secretary of the state committee.

Three cheers were given for the candidate for Governor as he took his seat on the platform, the call being given by his recent opponent in the primaries, Col. Everett C. Benton.

Mr. Elder introduced as the principal speaker the Rev. William Carter of New York who discussed the tariff system at length.

Dr. Carter replied to a statement which he said Governor Wilson made in Springfield to the effect that a protective tariff fostered and protected the trusts. He said that trusts and combinations of capital have flourished equally freely in free trade England. After citing a number of specific cases he said that from 1890 to 1900, 328 distinct companies had formed into 15 great trusts. This, he said, despite the fact that England is free trade.

He defended the Payne bill, saying that it had increased duties on necessities and had increased duties only on luxuries. He reviewed the history of the tariff system in the United States, saying that at the formation of the country in 1789 a protective tariff was agreed upon by the leaders of all parties in the country and that George Washington himself signed the first protective tariff bill.

Mr. Walker spoke briefly after Mr. Carter.

Col. Everett C. Benton, defeated candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, called on Chairman Charles E. Hatfield at the state headquarters yesterday and announced that he is ready to take any part in the campaign that Mr. Walker desires him to.

Former Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham has written to Joseph Walker, the Republican candidate for Governor, offering to support the latter in the coming campaign. Mr. Frothingham said that he did not participate in the primary campaign for Governor because Mr. Walker and his opponent, Everett C. Benton, had both supported him in his campaign for Governor last year.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Republican tariff train, which is following the trail of Governor Wilson in New England, arrived here Friday night, and Charles Nagel, secretary of the department of commerce and labor, the Rev. Dr. William Carter, a Presbyterian clergyman of New York, and Congressman William S. Greene of Massachusetts attacked the statements which Governor Wilson made here Thursday night.

RICHARD GEORGE PASSES AWAY
NEW YORK.—Richard George, son of the late Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," and brother of Congressman Henry George, Jr., passed away today. He was a sculptor.

TEAMS SHOOT AT WAKEFIELD FOR THE DOUGLAS CUP

Wakefield teams representing the regiments in the state militia are contesting today for the Douglas cup in the state shoot at the Bay State range. The contest comprises 200 yards rapid fire and a skirmish run.

The first corps of cadets won the tricolor emblematic of the highest marksmanship honors, for the first time in the history of state rifle competitions, yesterday.

UNVEIL MARKER AT HISTORIC SITE

SCITUATE, Mass.—Unveiling exercises are to be held this afternoon at a bronze tablet marking the site of the First Meeting house in Scituate in 1636, given by Chief Justice Cushing chapter, D. A. R., to the town.

The program is as follows: Invocation, the Rev. F. B. Noyes; singing by the choir; presentation of the tablet by Regent Mary A. Ford; unveiling by the Misses Margaret Cole and Mary Crockett; acceptance by F. T. Bailey, selectman; hymn, "America"; historical address, the Rev. Nathaniel Seaver; hymn by the choir; benediction.

MR. TAFT REVIEWS GLOUCESTER PARADE

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—President Taft motored over from Beverly today to review the annual parade of the Essex county G. A. R. veterans this afternoon. The President was the guest of John Hays Hammond at luncheon, as was also Sir John Reid, high commissioner of Australia.

At least 600 veterans are here to participate in the parade and to attend the dinner afterwards in the state armory, with the President as chief guest. Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, due to arrive home today from a vacation trip in Canada, will also be a guest and a speaker.

From Gloucester the President will motor back to Beverly and receive the Republican clubs of the county. About 5000 members are expected. Mr. Hammond has been in charge of arrangements. There will be a parade through Beverly, with J. F. Baker of Beverly as marshal, and on to the summer White House.

From the veranda the President will make a speech. Later the boy scouts of Wenham and Beverly will come to Paramatta and will be received by the President.

PANAMA CABINET CHOSEN

WASHINGTON.—In a telegram received by the state department the following were announced as having been chosen as members of the cabinet of Panama: Ernesto Lefebvre, minister of foreign affairs; L. Prieto, chief of national police. Ramon Vilas has been chosen as minister to the United States and Joseph Lefebvre as secretary of legation at Washington.

MR. BELASCO IN SALEM

SALEM.—David Belasco, the theatrical producer, visited Salem yesterday to see some of the old-fashioned gardens for which Salem is noted. A new play which Mr. Belasco is preparing to produce has a scene laid "in a quaint old-fashioned garden in Salem," as Mr. Belasco expressed it.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President Taft goes to Gloucester to review the G. A. R. veterans.
DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson is in New York to attend the McCombs dinner tonight.

PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt speaks at Montgomery, Ala.

SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs is in Philadelphia.

PROHIBITIONIST—Eugene N. Chadin takes part in the civic welfare parade in Chicago.

COL. ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR VOTES AT MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived here today from New Orleans. A new emancipation was the subject the colonel advocated for what he called his "thesis" to the crowds at several stops.

Standing on the hotel balcony here, Colonel Roosevelt made an appeal for votes to 3000 people who cheered the Progressive candidate.

Colonel Roosevelt spent Friday in New Orleans. He rode in a parade through the old French quarter and the parks, and after a luncheon in one of the city's old-time restaurants went to the Winter Garden to make his speech.

Colonel Roosevelt put aside his usual arguments and appealed to those in the South who believed as he believed to lay aside tradition and join with the new party.

NEW YORK TICKET FINALLY SELECTED

SARATOGA, N. Y.—With the nomination Friday of Job E. Hedges for Governor out of the way the Republican state convention readily made up the remainder of the ticket and adjourned.

The candidates selected follow:

For Governor—Job E. Hedges of New York.

For Lieutenant-Governor—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston.

For secretary of state—Francis H. Hugo of Jefferson.

For controller—William D. Cunningham of Ulster.

For treasurer—William Archer of Westchester.

For attorney-general—Meier Steinbrink of Kings.

For engineer and surveyor—Frank M. Williams of Madison.

For associate judge of the court of appeals—Judge Frank H. Hiscock of Onondaga.

COURT IN KOREA SENTENCES BARON AND 113 OTHERS

(By the United Press)

SEOUL, Korea.—Convicted of plotting to kill Count Teruchi, governor of Korea, Baron Yun Chi Ho was sentenced by a Japanese court today to 10 years imprisonment. Shorter sentences were imposed upon 113 Koreans. Nine were acquitted. Some of the prisoners confessed before trial but afterward said it was under torture. Some American missionaries were mentioned in the allegations.

GENERAL MENA ON WAY TO PANAMA

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Luis Mena, the Nicaraguan rebel leader who surrendered, left Corinto today on the cruiser Cleveland for Panama, according to state department advices today. General Mena is going into exile. He was accompanied by his son and servants. They are due at Panama Oct. 1.

Navy officials declared today that American bluejackets will remain indefinitely in Nicaragua. New leaders have charge of the rebellion at Masaya and Granada, official despatches stated.

PANAMA.—The revolutionists in the province of Leon, Nicaragua, have proclaimed Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa provisional president and Dr. Julian Irias commander-in-chief, according to advices received here, but unconfirmed.

CHANCE WILL NOT MANAGE CHICAGO

CHICAGO.—President C. W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals today gave out a statement that Frank L. Chance would not manage the team in 1913. Murphy's statement was to the effect that he has known since Aug. 15 last that Chance would not return. Chance's contract as both manager and player expires Oct. 15, 1912.

HARVARD GETS NEW WIRELESS

HARVARD College is again the possessor of a most complete wireless telegraph apparatus. The faculty has acknowledged the gift from a prominent wireless company in this city. The apparatus will be installed at the Jefferson laboratory on Holmes field.

COUNTRY CLUB TO BUY LINKS

CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Country Club, of which L. A. Ault is president and L. C. Black secretary, has just decided to exercise its option on 50 acres of the property it leased, and on Oct. 1 will pay \$100,000 to John V. B. Scarborough for this ground. It will be used for golf links.

RATIFICATION RALLY FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES PLANNED

Plans are under way at the Progressive headquarters for a ratification meeting and rally at Tremont Temple, Thursday evening, Oct. 3, at which Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, will be the chief speaker. It is expected that Mr. Bird will present the issues of the campaign as they will be considered throughout the campaign by the Progressive candidates.

In addition to Mr. Bird it is planned to have other candidates on the Progressive ticket speak at the meeting.

Jacob Riis, the social worker and author of New York city, who is campaigning for Roosevelt and Johnson and the whole Progressive ticket for the next week, plans to begin his tour of the state in Fall River this afternoon. He will speak in Music hall at 3 p. m. and in Partington hall at 8 p. m.

As a result of postal card caucuses the following nominations of Progressive candidates have been made in the Lynn districts: Senator, eighth Essex district, Roy F. Bergengren; representatives, twelfth Essex, T. B. P. Curtis of Swampscott, E. L. R. Bliss of Ward 3; thirteenth district, George E. O'Neill and Rudolph W. Currier; fourteenth district, Charles R. Sterling and Ralph W. Reeve; fifteenth district, John S. Welch of Ward 6 and I. N. Halliday of Saugus.

Representative John H. Cogswell of Lynn, who was defeated by Senator Frank P. Bennett, Jr., of Saugus for the Republican nomination for Congress in the seventh district, has become the Progressive candidate in this district.

Dr. George L. Perin of Brookline, president of Franklin Square house, is the Progressive candidate for state senator in the second Norfolk district. Dr. Perin said that because of "the tremendous moral appeal which the Progressive party makes to every earnest lover of clean politics" he consented to enter the contest.

Charles Zueblin has been nominated for senator in the sixth Middlesex district and Arthur W. Hale for representative in the twenty-seventh Middlesex district. John Herbert of Somerville was chosen Progressive candidate for Congress in the ninth district, including Somerville, Everett, Chelsea, Winthrop and Malden, yesterday morning at a meeting of the Progressive committee of the ninth congressional district.

Brookton Progressives will open the campaign Monday night by a flag raising, parade and rally. It is expected that Mrs. Charles S. Bird, wife of the third party candidate for Governor, will pull the halyards that will unfurl a big Roosevelt-Johnson banner at Main and East Elm streets.

WOMEN MAY VOTE IN PRIMARY

BROCKTON.—It has been definitely decided that in order to settle the contest between former Mayor Charles Williamson of Brockton and Col. Henry L. Kincaid of Quincy for the Progressive party congressional nomination in the fourteenth district, there shall be primaries throughout the district Saturday, Oct. 5, from 4 to 9 p. m.

The novel part of the primaries of the Progressives is that for the first time in New England women will be given an opportunity to register their choice for a congressional nominee.

At the primary only those enrolled in the third party by Monday night shall be entitled to vote. Many women are enrolled all through the district.

GOVERNOR FOSS DEFENDS HIS VETO

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—Before the voters of the hill towns at the Housatonic Agricultural Society Friday night Governor Foss defended his veto of the western Massachusetts trolley bill. Although the audience was made up of people supposed to be aggrieved by his action the Governor stood stoutly by his course as protecting the interests of the public.

LYNN COUNCIL TO HEAR CHARGES

LYNN, Mass.—Throwing out the petition of Edward E. Strout and about 500 others asking for a public meeting of citizens to consider charges against the public property department, headed by Commissioner Herbert C. Bayrd, the municipal council Friday decided to have a hearing and set Oct. 8 at 8 p. m. at the time, and city hall the place.

Mr. Strout charged failure on the part of Mr. Bayrd to have the building laws lived up to.

TO PREACH IN SEARS CHAPEL

The Rev. Thomas Van Ness, whose resignation from the Second Unitarian church of Boston became effective last July, will preach at the Brookline society's Sears chapel from Oct. 6 to April 1, announces the prudential committee of the Second Unitarian Society of Brookline.

WORLD DELEGATES GUESTS OF COMPANY AT FORE RIVER YARDS

(Continued from page one)

Copley-Plaza hotel. Fire Commissioner Cole and Chief Mullen had arranged with Manager La Vin of the Copley-Plaza for an alarm of fire to be turned in from the box at Boylston and Clarendon streets in district 7. The alarm was turned in at 8:30.

Three engines, three ladder trucks, a chemical, an auto hose wagon, a water tower and a new horseless engine whirled to the scene. Ladders were flung up against the sides of the hotel, firemen dragged lines of hose up, the water fed by two lines of hose from one engine flooded Copley square in front of Trinity church, and then the big water tower showed what it could do.

Miss Rose Fitzgerald, daughter of the mayor, entertained a number of the delegates and their wives at a theater party and supper. Count Candido Mendez de Almeida of Brazil delivered a lecture before the students in the Harvard law school on the system of law prevailing in Brazil.

MASONS ARRIVE IN BOSTON FOR SUPREME COUNCIL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

secretary. As a committee representative of the Massachusetts council of deliberation, Charles T. Gallagher, deputy for this state, Daniel W. Lawrence and the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton will act with Benjamin W. Rowell of the thirty-third degree.

Church services will be held in the Old South church tomorrow morning. The supreme council holds its first formal meeting Monday afternoon in Corinthian hall, Masonic Temple. Following the formal opening a reception will be tendered in Masonic Temple to all the visitors.

Women accompanying the visiting Masons will be entertained by the Meistersingers in the parlors of the Copley-Plaza that afternoon. Monday evening the Royal Order of Scotland will give a dinner at the Copley-Plaza to the Scottish Rite Masons and the visitors who are of its membership.

Tuesday morning Sovereign Grand Commander Smith will deliver his allocution in the presence of the supreme council. The regular sessions of the council will be resumed later. That night a theater party will be enjoyed.

Masons elected from the 14 states of the northern jurisdiction to the thirty-third degree will be elevated Tuesday night and this ceremony will be the most important of the entire meeting. On Wednesday the morning sessions are to be resumed and the election of officers may take place at this session.

The banquet for members of the thirty-third degree and women guests will take place Wednesday night at the Copley-Plaza.

Thursday morning the elective and appointive officers will be installed. That night the rite will witness the exemplification of the thirty-second degree by the Massachusetts consistory under Commander E. S. Benedict, assisted by George C. Thacher, lieutenant-commander, and Joseph A. Bryant, director.

The foreign delegates and the Masons of this country who are to attend the international conference in Washington will leave Boston Friday noon.

MAY BAR LEMONS TO KEEP OUT

Lemons are selling at record figures throughout the city at present, but they may go to even greater heights if the government prevents the importation of them and other fruits from Sicily and other parts of the Mediterranean and southern Europe. Nearly every steamer arriving here from the Mediterranean has at least 1000 boxes of lemons.

It has just been learned that the board in the department of agriculture, having charge of the enforcement of the federal plant quarantine law, has instructed the bureau of entomology to examine lemons from Sicily and fruits from other countries because of the Mediterranean fly, a fruit orchard pest, which is being brought here on lemons, it is said.

CHANGES IN FORCE OF INSPECTORS

John R. McGarr, chief inspector, has assigned Michael H. Cronin for service at the South station.

Levi W. Burr has replaced John H. Harris on the bank squad. James F. Concannon is now the partner of Inspector Smith. James F. Egan, recently shifted to headquarters, has become the partner of Sergeant Mitchell for service at Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain and Brighton.

BRITAIN OUTVOTED ON EGYPT

A Geneva message to the Boston Financial News says that the international peace congress wound up a session of prolonged uproar over the war in Tripoli on Friday, by adopting resolutions demanding that England evacuate Egypt immediately, and the establishment of an autonomous government there. The British delegates protested violently that Egypt was none of the congress' business but were outvoted.



Buller's

APPAREL SHOPS
Washington and Winter Streets

Stocking Information That Every Woman Should Read

Stockings are manufactured in nearly every State of the Union, and in every country of the Old World. Yet we make the unqualified assertion that the best at the price the world over is procurable at our Hosiery Counters.

This statement is based on the comparison of finished products by recognized EXPERTS in this line, and not on any one individual's judgment.

Before a single piece now in our stock was purchased—samples from the best manufacturers in Germany, France and England; from Indiana on the South to Canada on the North, from Boston East to California West—were procured and compared.

The result of the world-wide comparison is represented in our "UNEQUALITY STOCKING."

We simply cannot be undersold on a like quality in America.

Our "UNEQUALITY" line of cottons at 25c regular and extra size.

Our 35c cotton, regular and extra size, comprise all the desirable weights and styles.

Our silk lises are different and unmatched in New England at the prices: 25c, 35c and 50c, regular and extra sizes.

Our silk at 65c, \$1.15, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 are positively the best in Boston or, out of it, at these prices.

Our GUARANTEE the most liberal possible to give. "NO TIME LIMIT"—ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION.

A Most Unusual Disposal of First Quality Hosiery

In the Underwear Shop—First Floor

Such values as these are sufficiently rare in all conscience to warrant your anticipation of hosiery needs far into the future. Every pair offered is first grade, yarn dyed, only—perfect—and guaranteed to give complete satisfaction—no seconds, none touched by the finger of time—they're fresh, new goods—all of them—direct from the mill.

2.50 Heavy All Silk Hose 1.45

\$2.50 heavy all silk, pure ingrain thread, fall weight, full-fashioned drop stitch, garter welt, heavy reinforced heels, double soles and extra reinforced toes. Price \$1.45.

1.75 All Silk Stockings 1.15

Fall weight, ingrain thread, full-fashioned, improved garter welt, heavy spliced heels, double soles and extra reinforced toes, black. Sold regularly at \$1.75. Priced \$1.15.

1.00 Silk Hose 65c

\$1.00 medium weight, pure thread silk, full-fashioned, lisle garter top, high spliced heels, fine lisle thread soles, 6-thread lisle toes, black. Regularly sold at \$1.00. Priced 65c.

50c Silk Hose 35c

50c boot silk, pure thread, full-fashioned, double garter welt, double heels, double lisle toes and soles, black and tan, 35c.

50c imported silk lisle, full-fashioned, double top, heel high spliced, double sole, extra heavy toes, black, 35c.

35c Silk Lisle Hose 25c

35c silk lisle stockings, full-fashioned, fall weight, double top, high spliced heels, 6-thread toes, black, 25c.

STATENDAM NAME OF NEW STEAMER

Announcements from the Holland-American line state that "Statendam" has recently been decided on for the name of the new steamship which is now building at the yards of Harland & Wolff at Belfast. The company also announces that the steamer is expected to make her first trip early in 1914.

The boat will be 740 feet long, 86 feet wide and 48 feet deep. Her engines, which are to be a combination of the reciprocating type, connected with a low pressure turbine, driving three propellers, will give a speed of 17 knots. The steamer will accommodate 3600 passengers of all classes.

\$50,000 ADDED TO Y. M. C. A. GIFT

MUNCIE, Ind.—After contributing \$100,000 a year ago for the purpose of erecting a modern Young Men's Christian

Association home here, the public giving an equal amount, Ball Brothers, the multi-millionaire fruit jar manufacturers, have given \$50,000 more because they desired a building that would conform to plans that required that much additional money.

EDUCATIONAL

Miss Gertrude Fogler

Announces the opening of new studios at
HOTEL CLUNY, COPLEY SQ.
(543 Boylston Street)

Where, as specially appointed representative of the Meadmoiselles Versin of Paris, she will continue to give instruction in French Diction and the French Language

In elaboration of her work, Miss Fogler has also arranged for courses of instruction by Mrs. Grace Fogler Clark, in the Dora Duty Jones method of securing perfect

ENGLISH DICTION
Assistant teachers include
Miss Katherine Jones, Miss Bertha Whitmore, Mademoiselle Leontine Galles

Notable Casts in Theater Offerings Next Week

"OLIVER TWIST" TO COME WITH CAST OF STARS TO PLYMOUTH

"Robin Hood" in Fine Revival at the Boston, and "The Talker" at the Hollis

"SHERLOCK HOLMES"

Nance O'Neil Acts "Magda" Today and During Next Week at the St. James Theater

"Oliver Twist," with an array of well-known players, will be presented at the Plymouth theater next Monday. Sir Herbert Tree first presented the present version by Conyns Carr at His Majesty's theater, London, in 1905. To honor in America the Dickens centenary, the Lieber company made this production at the New Amsterdam theater early in 1912. So successful was it here that Charles Frohman had it transferred to the Empire theater, where it ran several months. Wilton Lackaye will be Fagin, Marie Doro will be Oliver, Constance Collier, who was Nancy in Sir Herbert Tree's production, has the same role now, Edmund Breese will be the Bill Sykes, and allotted to other roles are Howard Gould, V. T. Carleton, Charles Rogers, Frank Kendrick, John Gray, John Rogers, Charles Hartley, Frank Lyons, Madeline Louis, Harriet Ross, Stella Congdon, Lettie Ford and Beatrice Harron.

The scenery is elaborate. The engagement is for two weeks, with regular Thursday and Saturday matinees.

HOLLIS STREET THEATER
The attraction at the Hollis Street theater for the next two weeks will be Henry B. Harris's production of "The Talker," the domestic comedy by Marion Fairfax.

The story is that of a young married couple living in the suburbs of Brooklyn. The husband is a hard-working, sincere and affectionate man, and the wife is inclined to be dissatisfied because her life, as she says, "is dull and uninteresting." She holds that there is no reason why her life should be given up to uninteresting drudgery of household duties and entertains the theory that a woman should be as free as a man in all things. The young wife imports these theories to her husband's younger sister, who is living with her. The result is tragic for a time. The company is headed by Tully Marshall and includes Eva McDonald, Vida Croly Sidney, Wilson Day, Jane Newton, Warren Munsell, Mary Mallon, Kate Dalton and Preston Crew.

BOSTON THEATER
At the Boston theater, beginning Monday, De Koven opera company will appear for a limited engagement in "Robin Hood." The present revival is the most elaborate production ever given this piece, and it comes to us with the added recommendation of a run in New York city. In the cast are: Bessie Abbott, soprano; Florence Wickham, contralto; Herbert Waterous, basso; Walter Hyde, tenor; Carl Gantvoort, baritone; Edwin Stevens, Pauline Hall, George B. Frothingham, the original Friar Tuck of the Bostonians; Misha Ferenzo, Sylvia van Dyke, Louise Le Baron, Philip Sheffield, Anna Bussert, Dorothy Arthur and Marie Wiova.

CASTLE SQUARE THEATER
"Sherlock Holmes" is the play at the Castle Square next week. The exploits of the famous detective created by Conan Doyle, and impersonated on the stage by William Gillette in his own dramatic version, have been widely popular, and it is probable that the name and fame of Sherlock Holmes are known everywhere in the world wherever there are theaters and libraries. The story of the play begins with Sherlock on the hunt for some valuable documents lost by a royal personage, and, incidentally, he rescues a young woman from a grievous predicament. John Craig will play the title role.

KEITH'S VAUDEVILLE
B. A. Rolfe's big production of "Puss in Boots," with Will J. Kennedy and a company of 30 singers, dancers and comedians, heads the bill at B. F. Keith's theater next week. Others on the bill are: Brown, Harris and Brown in "Just to Laugh—That's All"; Hal Stephens in "Famous Characters in Famous Scenes"; the Eight English Roses in terpsichorean specialties and others.

ST. JAMES THEATER
Miss Nance O'Neil, the American tragedienne, begins the second and last week of her engagement at the new St. James theater Monday in Sudermann's play, "Magda," which she also acts this afternoon and evening.

In the supporting company are Miss Ethel Grey Terry, Miss Beth Franklin, Robert T. Haines, Theodore Friebe, Dudley Hawley and other players who should give a well rounded performance of the Sudermann play. The single scene used in the drama has been carefully prepared. For the following week of Oct. 7 the St. James theater company will be seen in a

OLIVER APPEALS TO NANCY



Miss Marie Doro and Miss Constance Collier in scene of "Oliver Twist" at the Plymouth Monday evening



DWIGHT ELMENDORF
Begins a course of travel lectures shortly at Symphony hall

big production of "The Dawn of a Tomorrow."

HOLD-OVER ENTERTAINMENTS
"Maggie Pepper," with Miss Rose Stahl in the title role puts the girl employee in the department store on the stage sympathetically.

The trial scene in "A Butterfly on the Wheel" at the Shubert is probably the most authentic ever staged.

There is unusual atmospheric charm in the first act of "The Quaker Girl," the pretty English musical comedy at the Colonial.

"The June Bride" at the Majestic and "The Woman Haters' Club" at the Tremont, operettas from abroad, each have one more week in Boston.

TO COME

"Little Boy Blue," musical comedy from the German, Majestic, Oct. 7; "The Polish Wedding," operetta from the German, Tremont, Oct. 7.

Wilson Melrose will appear at the Castle Square Oct. 7, and throughout the season will share leading roles with John Craig.

CORT THEATER TO START
Ground for Boston's new playhouse, the Cort theater, will be broken next Thursday, in the old railroad station property at Park square. Work will be rushed on the building, and early in January, John Cort, the owner and manager of the new playhouse, hopes to open the latest of his chain of theatrical interests.

The new playhouse will front on Columbus avenue and the facade will be of marble. A porte-cochere at one end, leading to the lobby and box office, an exit door at the other, with three narrow arched doors between, will break the lower portion. Pillars will rise from the second story and the front will be lighted by lamps of bent ironwork. Little balconies and broad windows between Corinthian columns will divide the length of the building and support a Greek cornice.

In keeping with the scheme of the facade the lobby will be finished in Italian marble with columns and panels. Within the theater itself the decorations will run to buff, ivory and gold, with a free use of tapestry panels.

Cantilever construction will make pillars unnecessary as supports to the balconies. Heating will be automatically

"SCRAPE O' THE PEN" PICTURES HOMELY SCOTTISH LIFE

A quaint and appealing thing is Graham Moffat's "A Scrape o' the Pen," at Weber's, says the New York Times. Its story is by no means too well told. But it contains a good deal of charming sentiment and the humor that is Scotch.

The most entertaining scene is that in which the irascible Mr. Inglis engages in family prayers, reads a chapter from Corinthians, and comes to an abrupt conclusion owing to his good wife's dozing off. She objects strenuously to the chapter as containing nothing but "lang-nebbit" names.

This scene, as, in fact, every one in which these two old people figure, whether they are in their tantrums, making up, having their "annual kiss," or deploring the wandering son, is capital, both in the writing and in the acting. It is these two old people, indeed, who give a special quality to the play which might otherwise be lacking. There is humor of a broad sort in a "professional mourner," who has been driven into his strange occupation through love of the lass who would not have him, and who finally finds his consolation at sight of what his rival must endure on the wedding day. And there is jollity of a sort in a New Year's celebration in a Scottish town. Incidentally, for us, there is much that is strange and interesting in speech and customs, as in the luck which is brought to a household by the "first fut on the threshold."

The first foot is that of one who brings evidence that the wandering son married a young girl who lives with her parents according to Scotch law. Immediately he deserted her and years later she married an honest village fellow. The wanderer returns, is at first inclined to make trouble, but finally destroys a paper which would have legally bound the girl to him. The piece is capably acted by a Scotch company.

"THE NEW SIN"

Of "The New Sin," by Basil MacDonald Hastings, J. O'D. Bennett says in the Chicago Record-Herald: "The qualities of the play are boldness in the presentation of a novel hypothesis, dazzling cleverness in the work up of the kind of detail that makes for vividness and plausibility in incident and characterization, much savor in the dialogue, and underlying and directing all, deep, passionate, perplexed humanity that cries out against the bitter problems of existence as existence is confronted by the inefficient."

It is this attribute of humanity that dignifies Mr. Hastings' work and that will reconcile his audience to the bitter cleverness of his style. In a word, though he is a satirist he is sufficiently a sentimentalist to be endurable as a satirist. His play stirs the people to examination of life, and in his criticism of life its author sounds the freshest, clearest note English drama has sounded since the work of Pinero in his middle period.

"His whole theme, his whole train of incident, Mr. Hastings might have handled in a strain of the grotesque, the high fantastical, the morbid—the manner of Poe, for example. He has chosen the soldier, saner way—and he employs a warm, veracious, humane method in exploiting his curious and provocative material."

The drama sets forth the novel situation in which an elder brother decides to help his several brothers to the inheritance they are denied by their father's will until the eldest has passed away. For an altruistic act the eldest

is imprisoned, instead of executed, as he planned, and the others still cannot get their inheritance. The title refers to "living and being ineffectual, non-productive."

"THE LOVE WAGER"

"The Seven Sisters," a farce from the Hungarian, disclosed here last winter, somewhat "missed fire" because, as it then seemed, a piece that should have been a comic opera had been cast in the mold of a songless play. The once-declared metamorphosis has now been effected in "The Love Wager," which, with Fritz Scheff as its star, opened the season at the Chestnut Street Opera house, says the Philadelphia North American.

There was unquestionably good light opera material in the subject matter, which concerned the efforts of the Magyar widow to dress her seven daughters too youthfully, in order, in accordance with Hungarian custom, to marry off the eldest before disposal could be made of her juniors. Because of the crude adaptation the result is only mildly entertaining. The score, by Charles J. Hambitzer, is quite in line with the general pervading atmosphere of the offering. It is ambitiously and rather richly orchestrated.

AMATEURS PLAN ACTIVE SEASON

Literary as Well as Dramatic Merit the Criterion of Boston Societies and New Little Theater, Chicago

SOCIETIES for the advancement of the drama, through the patronage of the best that the theater has to offer and the discussion of important plays, as well as amateur organizations engaged in the presentation of works of literary as well as of dramatic merit, are laying plans for an active season.

The Drama League of Boston, which has now a membership of 2500, will continue its activities along a little more technical lines, if anything, than last year. The playgoing committee of seven will see all the new offerings at the theaters and bulletins of brief comment will be issued on all plays deemed worthy of support of the organization. More emphasis than ever will be laid this year on the principle behind the league of giving financial support to all bulletined offerings during the first week of the engagement.

This practical feature of the league work is the most insignificant in its propaganda and the manner in which it is consistently practised by the leaders of the league removes the organization from classification as dilettantism. Prof. George Pierce Baker, the first president of the league, has been one of the strongest advocates of attendance at as many bulletined plays as possible, even going to the extent of mildly criticizing the members on one occasion on this subject. Figures at the end of the season showed that the attendance of the members at the recommended plays had averaged high.

The first of the conferences for members will come on Oct. 15 at the Plymouth theater when George Arliss, who will be playing here in "Disraeli," will speak on "The Art of Acting." Mr. Arliss has been a strong friend of the drama league movement all over the country. He and his management stated that in their belief it was the prompt and liberal support given by the members of the Chicago league that gave his present play sufficient attendance during the first week to warrant the continuance of the engagement for several weeks leading to a gradually growing interest in the play manifested by the public.

It is the purpose of the Boston league to have several of the dozen or more conferences this season addressed by men and women of the theater noted as experts in their special fields of acting, play production and stage direction.

The American Drama Society, of which Miss Charlotte Porter is president, has not as yet held its first meeting of the year, and plans are not as yet fixed. It is assured, however, that the custom of holding monthly meetings at the residences of members, meetings fruitful in their discussion of current plays throughout last season, will be continued this year.

In this connection it should be recalled that it was due to the American Drama Society's efforts that Miss Horniman was induced to bring her Manchester repertory theater company to Boston last spring for a single performance of Massey's moving, modern drama of pastoral England, "The Tragical Comedy." Therefore credit to this society is essentially due for the coming of Miss Horniman to this country this season for an extended tour, with long engagements in Boston and Chicago. For so impressed was Miss Horniman by the reception of her company at its single performance that she at once agreed to make the coming tour.

The Toy theater management has not as yet announced plans, but the officers have gathered a quantity of interesting material, more than enough for the coming season, which will be winnowed at a meeting that will be held shortly, when the program for the year will be determined. The Amateurs of Brookline complete plays by Massey and Shaw for production among others this year.

News of the artistic results obtained at the Toy theater has spread to Chicago, and a similar movement has

started there for the production by amateurs of dramas of literary merit in a chamber in the Fine Arts building to be called the Little theater.

Already the society has a membership of 300. Each member is pledged to purchase eight member's tickets at 50 cents each during the season, and to purchase or sell eight regular tickets during the season at \$1 each. This is in addition to the annual fee of \$10. Among those who have paid the annual supporting membership fee of \$50 are Mrs. Andrew Allen, Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Mrs. Channing J. Blair, Arthur Davidson Ficke, F. H. French, Mrs. John A. Orb, George F. Porter, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald.

The season is to last eight months with eight productions, some of which will be composed of a single long play, and others will be two or more short plays. It is expected that the following will be produced the first season: "The Trojan Women," Euripides, Gilbert Murray's translation; "Creditors," "The Stronger," "Pariah," Strindberg, translated by Edwin Bjorkman; "Anatol," translated by Edwin Bjorkman; "The Stone of the Gods," and other plays by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson; plays by Arthur Davidson Ficke, including "Mr. Faust," a modern version of the Faust legend with the scene laid in Chicago, in five acts, in verse; "Joint Owners in Spain," Alice Brown; "In Thine High Places" and other plays by Maurice Browne; "On Baile's Strand" and "The Shadow Waters" by Yeats.

Rights of performance have also been secured of "The Bacchae," "Hippolytus" and "Medea," in Gilbert Murray's translation of Euripides; "Aladdin and the Magic Lamp," "Pelleas and Melisande," "The Tintagiles," "Princess Maleine," "The Intruder," "Home" and other plays by Maeterlinck in translations by Richard Hovey; "The Duke of Gandia," Swinburne.

Arrangements have also been made with Harriet Monroe, the editor of Poetry, for the Little theater to produce the best poetic drama submitted to that magazine each year.

Performances will be given every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday night throughout the season at 8:15 p. m. and every Thursday afternoon at 2:15 p. m.

A discussion circle, open to members, for the consideration of the work and general policy of the Little theater, will be held weekly throughout the season on Tuesdays at 2:15 p. m.

Maurice Browne will lecture weekly throughout the season on Mondays at 8:15 p. m. and on Wednesdays at 2:15 p. m. on the plays produced by the Little theater and cognate subjects.

A circular of the Little theater says: "Alike in the scheme of decoration, in the setting of plays and in the arrangement of stage and auditorium, the solemnity of the management have been beauty, dramatic illusion and simplicity; no footlights or conventional scenery are used and the staging of each play is designed in all its details by one person, so that a perfect unity of effect is obtained. The atmosphere is that of an intimate and uncommercial theater, suited for the creation and production of poetic drama and for the free discussion of life and the arts."

"Dramatic organizations that are akin in scope and purpose to the Little theater are invited to present their plays from time to time on its stage. Negotiations for such productions are now in satisfactory progress with the Hull house players, the Madison Repertoire players and the Toy theater of Boston."

The company consists of Margaret T. Allen, Alice Gerstenberg, Elizabeth Goodrich, Genevieve Griffin, Jane Heap, Elaine Hyman, Miriam Kiper, Lou Wall Moore, Florence Reckitt, Paul Bartlett, Maurice Browne, Alfred Emerson, Arthur Johnson, Shelley Neltner, Edward H. Pasmore, E. H. Powell, Ellen Van Volkenburg; director, Maurice Browne; assist-

NEXT WEEK AT THE THEATERS

"Robin Hood," comic opera by De Koven and Smith, revived with strong cast and enlarged orchestra; limited engagement, Boston theater.

"The Talker," a drama of today by Marion Fairfax, showing the mischief of theorizing beyond experience in advising others; with Tully Marshall, for two weeks at the Hollis.

"Oliver Twist," with Wilton Lackaye, Edmund Breese, Constance Collier and Marie Doro at the Plymouth for two weeks.

"Sherlock Holmes," William Gillette's detective play, twice daily at the Castle Square.

"Magda," for one week at the St. James theater, with Nance O'Neil in the title role.

Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper," department store comedy drama; Park theater, indefinite.

"A Butterfly on the Wheel," English society drama with court scene; Shubert theater, final week.

Vaudeville entertainment at R. F. Keith's, with spectacle of "Puss in Boots" as feature.

Coronation in Kinmacolor revived at Tremont Temple; twice daily; indefinite.

"The Quaker Girl," musical comedy, with Perceval Knight and Ima Claire; Colonial, indefinite.

"The June Bride," operetta, Majestic; final week.

"The Woman Haters' Club," operetta, Tremont; final week.

regulated. The stage is to be 35 feet deep and 70 feet wide, with 70 feet of head room to the gridiron.

Until recently Mr. Cort, the owner and manager, has restricted his theatrical interests to the Pacific coast and western states. Within the last two years he has been extending his interests gradually to the East and has entered the New York field of production.

Margaret Hillington in Charles Kenyon's drama, "Kindling," is planned for the opening performance.

NOTABLE COMPANY IN "ROBIN HOOD"



Comic opera classic by DeKoven and Smith to be revived Monday evening at the Boston theater

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor.

Auction Sale of \$18 Seats for the Friday Afternoon Public Rehearsals at SYMPHONY HALL
Next Monday, Beginning at 10 o'clock

Auction Sale of \$10.00 Seats for Rehearsals, Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 10 A.M.
Auction Sale of 18.00 Seats for Concerts, Thursday, Oct. 3, at 10 A.M.
Auction Sale of 10.00 Seats for Concerts, Friday, Oct. 4, at 10 A.M.

SOLOISTS WHO WILL APPEAR:

MESDAMES	MESSRS.
Julia Culp	Leopold Godowsky
Elena Gerhardt	Fritz Kreisler
Marie Rappold	Max Pauer
Germaine Schnitzer	George Proctor
Maggie Teyte	
	Otto Urack
	Norman Wilks
	Anton Witek
	Herbert Witherspoon
	Eugene Ysaye

ELMENDORF LECTURES

Dwight Elmendorf, the travel-lecturer, will begin a series of five illustrated travel-talks at Symphony hall on Oct. 11. This season Mr. Elmendorf has limited his wanderings, his snapshoots and his discourse to the American continent, and the "Heart of the Rockies." His second subject will be the "Grand Canyon of the Colorado River." For his third lecture he has the "Great Southwest," a description of southern California from San Diego to Monterey. "The Pacific Coast" will be the fourth subject, and "Yellowstone Park" will conclude the series. The pictures to be used by Mr. Elmendorf in illustrating these lectures are all new.

CORONATION PICTURES

The moving pictures in color of the coronation, which ran five months at Tremont Temple last season, will be revived there Monday by the Kinamacolor Company, with Harold Mead featured as lecturer. When the Kinamacolor pictures of the Durbar close their season at Tremont temple with performances this afternoon and evening, Edward Freiburger will have delivered his three hundred and thirteenth lecture here. His talks have been entertaining, apart from his actual subject, because of his wit and clear delivery.

TRIED UNDER LOAN ACT

BROCKTON.—In the police court Friday E. Gerry Brown of this city, state supervisor of small loans, conducted the first prosecutions in the state under the new small-loans act passed this year. Morris Shapiro was fined \$25 on a charge of making loans of \$300 or less and charging more than 12 per cent per annum, without a license. Henry Dorn of 175 Crescent street, who made the actual loans under the name of the Pilgrim Loan Company, pleaded guilty to the same charge and his case was placed on file. Shapiro, who pleaded guilty, appealed and furnished \$100 bail for his appearance in the superior court.

AMUSEMENTS

ELMENDORF

Artist—Traveler—Lecturer

SYMPHONY HALL

5 Fridays - At 8.15
5 Saturdays - At 2.15
BEGINNING OCT. 11-12

See America Now

Heart of the Rockies	Oct. 11-12
The Grand Canyon	Oct. 18-19
The Great Southwest	Oct. 25-26
The Pacific Coast	Nov. 1-2
Yellowstone Park	Nov. 8-9

COURSE TICKETS ONLY ON SALE TUESDAY, OCT. 1. Prices \$4.00, \$3.00 and \$2.50.

ROYAL TO BROCKTON FAIR
Our luxurious automobiles will leave Hotel Brunswick at 9 A. M., 10 A. M. and 11 A. M. for the Brockton Fair direct. Returning, leave Fair Grounds about 6 P. M. Secure seats in advance. Phone Buck 4122.

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

THE 1912 BOSTON ELECTRIC SHOW is ready. It is the result of two years' hard work. It typifies a magnificent spirit of co-operation on the part of everyone identified with its development.

We turn it over now for your inspection and judgment. It will be open every day except Sunday from 10 a. m. until 10:30 p. m. In order that people may not have to wait until night to see the beauties of the inside decorations and the Show as a whole, the windows of the building have been darkened, and the display is as beautiful at mid-day as at night.

The street illumination and outline lighting of Mechanics Building will be turned on every evening, including Sundays, until 10:30 p. m. for the enjoyment of the public.

THE 1912 BOSTON ELECTRIC SHOW

BIG CITIES REPORT HIGH COAL PRICES

DETROIT, Mich.—Coal is \$8.50 and it is estimated that the supply in this city is about 75 per cent short. It is predicted by dealers that coal may go to \$12 a ton.

BALTIMORE, Ind.—Chestnut coal at \$8.75 was the record reached when the Baltimore coal exchange today decided upon its fall schedule. Dealers declare that so far as they know nothing will cause a further increase this winter.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland coal dealers said today that the hard coal is practically off the market. Chestnut coal is retailing for \$7.75, grate at \$7.25 and egg and stove at \$7.50. These prices are 50 cents a ton higher than a year ago.

PHILADELPHIA.—Anthracite coal should not cost consumers in Philadelphia more than \$4.70 a ton delivered to their houses, according to the report submitted by Prof. Ward W. Person of the University of Pennsylvania and Harry E. Bellis, a freight rate expert, who have been investigating the prices of coal for domestic use.

EMERY FAMILY HOLDS REUNION

There were 75 members of the Emery Family Association gathered in the parlors of the Hotel Vendome today in celebration of the thirty-first reunion which marks the three hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the settling in this country of John Emery, the founder of the American branch of the family, in 1638.

A two-hour reception was followed by a luncheon over which Frederick I. Emery of Lexington presided. A feature of the reunion was the exhibition of photographs showing the Emery estate in Newbury, which has been in the family since it came over here from England.

LONDON-INDIA FLIGHT DEBATED

PARIS.—That the aeroplane flight proposed in England from London to Kurrachi, India, is a possibility was the opinion in aviation circles here today, but experts thought it would take a journey of months.

CITY AUDITOR RESIGNS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Daniel C. Denniston, city auditor, who was suspended recently for 10 days by Patrick C. Duane, mayor, presented his resignation to the board of aldermen last night.

ELECTRIC SHOW READY TO OPEN ITS DOORS

Special Opening for Commerce Men This Afternoon Will Be Followed at Seven O'Clock by Admittance of Public to What Is Claimed to Be Greatest Exhibition

Boston's 1912 electric show in the Mechanics building opens to the public tonight at 7 o'clock. This afternoon at 4 o'clock a special opening will be given in honor of the delegates to the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce. The management believes that not less than 750,000 persons will visit the display before Oct. 20, the day it closes.

While the show continues not less than a dozen conventions, most of them national in scope, will be held in Boston. These conventions are to meet in Paul Revere hall.

Tonight for the first time the great lamps on the poles on either side of Huntington avenue, from Copley square to Massachusetts avenue, will be turned on. On each post there are four pink flares pendant, while surmounting the pole is a green flare. At Copley square the two stands at either side of the avenue have twelve pink flare lamps pendant and one green flare upright above. At the Massachusetts avenue end of the display the uprights will have similar illuminations.

\$50,000 for Lighting

Tonight 40,000 lights of many colors will outline Mechanics building. At the front and surmounting the main doors are vari-colored mosaics. The lamps range in power from two candle to 20.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, under whose auspices the show is given, has spent \$50,000 alone on electrical decoration, the largest sum ever spent on electric decoration at any world's fair. The company's experts have been two years in preparing for the exhibition which starts tonight. The show has cost \$150,000 in preparation and installation.

Same Day and Night

Indicating the eagerness of manufacturers and dealers to participate in this exposition, 60 per cent of the 105,000 square feet of exhibit space was reserved as early as last January. Long since the remaining 40 per cent was reserved.

Within Mechanics building the decorations are on the same extensive scale. The windows are all darkened so that sunlight will not enter the building for the month. The show by day will be exactly the same as it is to be by night. The list of new inventions which have

never been seen by the general public is large. The exhibits will show the advance that electricity has made in manufacturing products.

The fundamental idea of the show will be educational. Both of the great halls are laid out to resemble streets of an ancient Greek city, the individual exhibits being enclosed by low fences resembling white marble, and all being bordered by real trees in foliage, in pots, and wherever one stands the vista presents a charming sight.

The stage of the main hall is occupied by a feudal castle, the entire balcony by Dutch cottages, the band will play in a Greek garden with "marble" architectural settings and behind it is a beautiful view of the river Rhine. Even the hitherto gloomy basement is illuminated as if by the sun of midday.

Arrangements have been made by the management of the show to make it easy for the hundreds of thousands of people who will visit Boston to reach Mechanics building. Information booths were opened in the North and South stations this morning.

NEW BOATS FOR CHESAPEAKE LINE

WEST POINT, Va.—Two new freight and passenger steamers for the Chesapeake Steamship Company will be built by the Maryland Steel Company at the cost of \$850,000. They are to be completed, one in 13 and the other in 14 months, after the giving of the contract, and are to be placed in service between Baltimore, West Point and Richmond, making a daily boat each way instead of tri-weekly, as at present.

The contract was announced recently, just 17 months after the steamships City of Norfolk and City of Baltimore were placed in service between Baltimore and Norfolk.

CHARGED WITH TAKING FUNDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Irving Davis of Providence, grand recorder of the Rhode Island branch of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was arrested Friday afternoon, charged with taking \$36,000 of the organization's funds. He confessed to having taken the money, according to a statement given out by the police late Friday night.

MANUSCRIPT CLUB ISSUES PROGRAM FOR THE SEASON

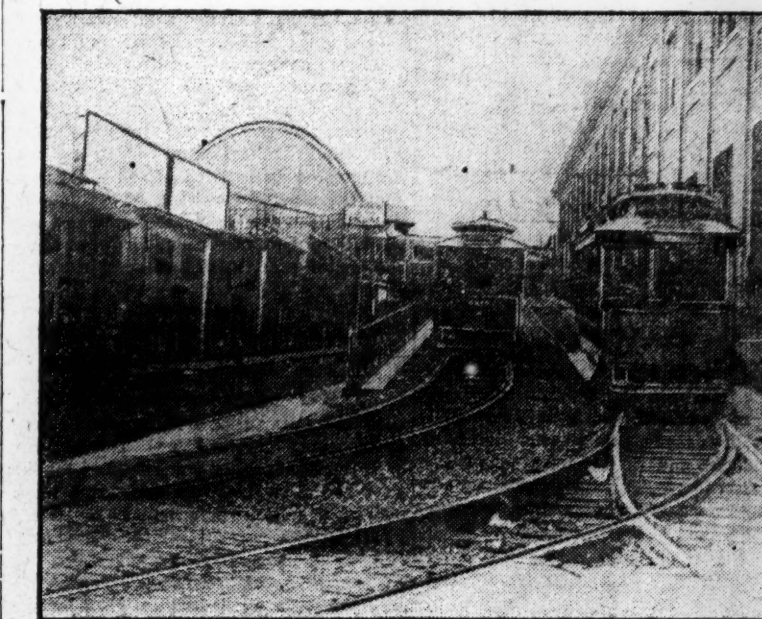
Nearly 100 members of the Manuscript Club meet regularly the first Tuesday afternoon in each month at their headquarters in room 410, Huntington Chambers. At the last meeting in the spring, the program for the following year was placed in the hands of Alice Spencer Geddes, the chairman of the program committee. The program has just been issued and includes: J. L. Harbour, who will speak on "Miscellaneous Writing"; Willis Boyd Allen, "The Joy in the Writing Game"; Gertrude Rugg Field, lecturer of Tufts College, "Friends of Mine That Have Won Literary Renown"; William Henry Gardner, "Song Poem"; Dr. Albert Franklin Blaisdell, "Text-Book Writing"; James Langdon Hill of Salem, "What I Have Learned Writing for the Press"; John Preston True will conduct a "Quizzing Chair"; Pauline Carington Bouve, "Virginia Silhouettes," and Grace Hastings Sharp of Hingham on "Literature and the Tow Heads."

There will also be a home talent day when some of the members will read from their own published works. These members are Marian Florence Lansing, Susan Thayer Bowker, Anne Cleveland Cheney and Annie Gertrude Doherty, Alicia B. Thompson, and Mrs. Margaret Courtney.



ALICE SPENCER GEDDES

PUTTING CARS ON ELEVATED TRACKS INTERESTING PROCESS



Beacham street incline, Sullivan square, where new cars are first pushed up on elevated structure

A PROFESSOR was walking along the street, absorbed in study. Overhead the elevated trains came whizzing this way and that. The perambulating pedagogue looked up and then he came to a quick stop. "I wonder how they get the cars up on that track," he mused, and then, as if surprised that he had allowed such a subject as elevated transportation to break in upon his meditation he resumed his walk.

There may be others who, differing from the scholar in question, take the elevated railway for granted and are satisfied to use it without giving the mechanism a second thought. Again, there may be those who, going further into the question of "high-up" transportation, picture to themselves some elaborate device for lifting the cars to where they are to serve the public. Be all this as it may, the answer lies ready made at Sullivan square, where, in the adjoining George street yards of the Boston Elevated Railway Company material for use on the line, cars, rails and such, is received as it reaches the city over the Boston & Maine railroad.

To follow the elevated cars in the process of transfer from the factory to the elevated track it is necessary to see how the bodies of these cars arrive on flat cars. From the main tracks the railroad car with its load is run into the George street yard of the Elevated company. In the next process the car is

shifted to an arrangement which holds it while the flat car is removed and the trucks to be used for the elevated service are run under the body.

The car is now ready to move along the yard track, but as yet it has no electrical equipment to send it ahead, and a motor is therefore used to push it. The destination is the electrical shops at the Sullivan square station proper. Up Arlington street the car is pushed until it reaches the Beacham street incline. And here the professor could have his answer as to how the cars get up on the track. For, as the car moves up the incline what interested him is made clear. After the mechanics get through installing the electrical equipment the new arrival is in shape to enter the service.

It often happens that the car bodies reach the yard and have to be placed on temporary trucks because the two important parts of the car are made in different factories. When this is the case, the final change is made in the machine shops which are fitted to do almost everything except build the car. On the whole there are many things about elevated transportation that are of interest beside the transportation proper, and when the trains arrive at Somerville with their equipments for the overhead line it means busy times for the many men employed in this division of the service.

CAPITOL PLANS TO BE CONSIDERED

JEFFERSON CITY.—The commissioners for the new state capitol will take up Oct. 1 the matter of adopting a definite plan for the \$3,500,000 building. Upon that date 10 architects who were selected out of some 70 competitors will submit their plans.

Each architect will submit 11 plans and drawings for the new state capitol, and it is probable that those will be placed upon public exhibition for several days.

Griffin's

Furs of every kind

Golf Coats for women

Also a Fine Line —of—

Ladies' Velour Hats in variety of colors and latest styles

Geo. L. Griffin & Son

368-370 Washington St

News of Interest to Automobilists

GREAT DIFFICULTIES TO SURMOUNT IN AUTO MACHINERY FOR FARM

European Investigators Agree Heavy Plow Should Be Used Only for Subsoil Work When Land Is Costly

RIGIDITY HAMPERS

Motor driven farm machinery experiments have led to the conviction among European investigators that there still are enormous difficulties to surmount in this line, says the Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale. They are practically agreed that the large, heavy and expensive steam or motor plows never will yield a proper interest on the investment in cases where land values are high unless they are used principally for subsoil plowing, ditching and the planing of meadows or rough surfaced fields.

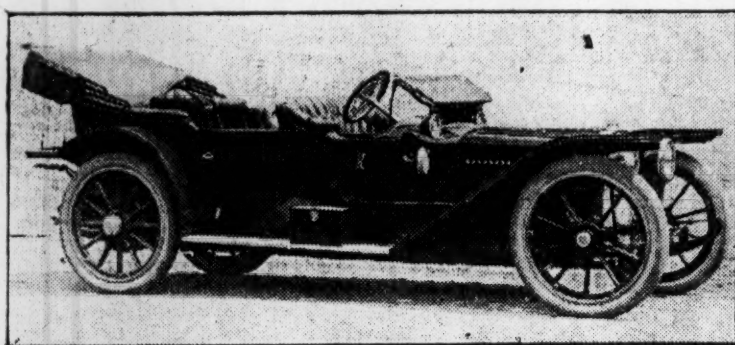
In other words, they are good for work which would fall under civil engineering rather than under routine agriculture. The standard agricultural motor tool must be of an entirely different nature. The agricultural milling machine has been tried in many forms. It was based on the idea of the industrial milling machine for wood and metal working operations, which is that of working with cutting edges rotated at high velocity and intended to cut loose only a very small portion of the material at each cut.

Difficulties in applying this principle to the milling of the soil arose everywhere. At the shop, the milling machinery is stationary and its work is taken to it; in the field the machine must move, it must follow the undulations of the soil. The surface to be worked is immense and must be attacked by a tool of large dimensions. Whether this tool is long and turns rapidly or short and turns more slowly, its weight must always be considerable, so long as it is rigid, necessitating a powerful motor to work it, a heavy vehicle for carrying it.

Such was the construction of the steam disk plows and similar machines and, though some weight reduction has been effected by substituting gasoline motors, such are still the characteristics of the more recent soil millers with rigid blades. An apparatus of this kind cannot be light. If the rotary mass on which the blades are carried around at a speed of 150 to 200 revolutions per minute is suddenly stopped in its course by an obstacle there is produced a violent mechanical shock, an enormous accumulation of energy at the point of contact, a shock which reacts from the traveling blades attacking the control shaft, the pinions, chains, gears, the fly-wheel, the motor and the chassis.

Since, in fact, in this class of machines, rigidity has been found to be the fundamental defect which causes all the subsequent faults from which these machines have suffered—great weight, high price, unsuitability for many forms of work—it was logical to seek to replace the rigid soil-stirring tools with elastic ones, as has now been done. By taking this step the lack of homogeneity in soils was for the first time taken into consideration. The logic which has brought us to look upon the paws of fossorial animals as the best possible prototype for the tool sought to be incorporated in the mechanism of agricultural machines also finds itself confirmed in these considerations.

HANDSOME NEW MODEL



THE AMERICAN TRAVELER FOR 1913

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

Roberts & Sherbourne, agents for the American car have moved into their new quarters at 563 Boylston street.

Eight of the nine rural routes out of Princeton, Ill., are covered by carriers riding motorcycles. The other is covered by auto.

Roy D. Chapin, president of the Hudson Company has been in Boston this week with the Chamber of Commerce delegates.

A. V. Kidd and M. A. Marks, Jr., have joined the Tyler Brothers Corporation which will handle the Little, Chevrolet and Columbus cars.

The new model "C6" Stevens-Duryea is on exhibition today at the salesroom of the J. W. Bowman Company. It will also be shown Monday.

Windsor T. White, president of the White Company, is in Boston for a few days. While here he will be the guest of J. S. Hathaway, the New England manager of the company.

The Moon Motor Car Company of St. Louis increased its business this year 217.1 per cent. This remarkable increase shows what rapid strides St. Louis is taking as an automobile manufacturing city. President J. W. Moon has been manufacturing automobiles for six years. He was a manufacturer long before he took up automobile making, his total manufacturing experience covering a period of more than 30 years.

If a sufficiently large appropriation can be gotten from the state Legislature, the University of Missouri will establish this year a department of instruction in automobile engineering. This is an absolutely new idea in educational curriculum, and if the plans materialize, it will be the first school of automobile engineering instruction in the world. Stewart McDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Moon Motor Car Company, is to be the professor in charge of this department.

Announcement of the entry of three R-C-H cars in the ninth annual reliability tour of the American Automobile Association, commonly known as the "Glidden tour," is made by the R-C-H Corporation. The R-C-H team will consist of one touring car and two of the new long wheel-base roadsters. By this entry the R-C-H gains the honor of being probably the youngest entrant in the point of period of manufacture that was ever entered in this or any other event for the Glidden trophy. The R-C-H cars have been on the market less than a year.

The Pope-Hartford Company of Boston has just been organized to sell Pope-Hartford cars. G. L. Dodd, the well-known dry goods commission merchant is president and F. H. Lucas, vice-presi-

dent and general manager. The company will have its salesroom at 591 Boylston street, and a fine service station just across Harvard bridge. Six models of pleasure vehicles will be handled with three sizes of motors and three sizes of trucks. It will also handle the many types of fire wagons made by the Pope Mfg. Company at Hartford, of which Wilbur Walker is general sales manager and Frank Ridler assistant.

L. F. Rogers, who has been very prominently associated with the Peerless Motor Car Company of New England for the past two years, has resigned his position which takes effect Sept. 29, to join the sales force of the F. I. A. T., who are congratulating themselves on being able to obtain the services of a salesman who has such a fine record and who has been so successful and has a large personal following and a man who has the confidence of his clients. F. I. A. T. are looking forward to a banner year in sales, the business to date having increased 75 per cent and the Boston management realize the importance of a strong organization.

General Motors Truck Company is to have on exhibit at the Boston electric show three models, a 15-passenger omnibus of English design painted in Brewster green; a three-ton truck with platform and stake body painted in royal blue, and a 2000-pound chassis without body. The chassis exhibit is unusual. Instead of being a running gear highly polished or well painted, it is caked with mud, and shows signs of much service. Inquiry reveals that it is one of the first chassis turned out by General Motors Truck Company, and has been subjected to a grilling test of over 10,000 miles in which all sorts and conditions of roads were covered.

Owners of popular priced cars, and others interested in races in which cars of this type take part, are marveling over the formal returns of the Cleveland meeting where, in a handicap event, Evans of the Studebaker staff of auto drivers, drove five miles in 4m. 50s. from a standing start, winning from a big field which included two Case racers, a Cino, a Humble, a Benton and Louis Disbrow's champion Simplex "Zip." This is by far more than 20s. the fastest five miles ever traveled publicly on a dirt, mile track by a car of less than 230 cubic inch piston displacement. After its first lap, covered in 1m. 15s., the Studebaker pilot averaged better than 57 seconds to the mile, despite the dusty surface of the track and the necessity for passing a number of cars which had started ahead of him.

To make the proposed Vanderbilt cup—grand prize—speed carnival a success the city of Milwaukee is cooperating from an official and civic point of view with the Milwaukee Automobile Dealers Association. Gerhard A. Bading, mayor of Milwaukee, called a meeting of all the civic bodies of the city early this week and as a result there will be a united effort on the part of all the social and public administrative organizations of the city to work for the welfare of the contests. The race now at work on the course will have it in fit shape for the races which will begin on Oct. 2, when the first of the events, the Wisconsin challenge and Pabst trophy contests will take place the day following the Vanderbilt cup contest, will be run. The Wisconsin challenge and Pabst trophy contests will take place the day following the Vanderbilt cup contest, will be run. The Wisconsin challenge and Pabst trophy contests will take place the day following the Vanderbilt cup contest, will be run.

A. F. Neale, distributor of Baker electric pleasure cars, states: "To meet the public demand for a car of progressive and stylish lines, yet dignified and aristocratic in every feature, the Baker Motor Vehicle Company has produced a new electric coupe, the body of which is designed by one of the foremost and best known carriage builders in the world. The coupe will be equipped with revolving front seats making it possible for the occupants to face practically in any direction and affording greater comfort. The upholstery is of superfine cloth or leather, with toilet case, cut glass flower vase, umbrella holder and every appointment for comfort and convenience. An artistic dome lamp lights automatically when the door is opened. The steering mechanism is built in two types, one with the controller and steering lever operated from the rear seat, the other with steering wheel and controller on wheel operated from left front seat. The chassis embodies the latest and best in electric vehicle construction, with full skirted patent leather fenders, long, low and wide metal steps and a long wheel base for easy riding. So far as we know this will be the only coupe on the market having revolving front seats of the 'all-facing-forward' type and will be equipped with either pneumatic or cushion tires, as desired.

PNEUMATIC TIRE IS PART OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT OF AUTO

Mr. Litchfield, Factory Manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Expresses That View

VERY IMPORTANT

"A pneumatic tire is a part of the mechanical equipment of an automobile," says Mr. Litchfield, factory manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O. It is placed upon the car to act as a cushion between the obstacles on the road and the mechanics and passengers in the car. This is its primary object. It also is used to provide traction and to prevent noise and skidding when the vehicle is propelled at high speeds over the road.

In designing a pneumatic tire for an automobile, it should be with an idea of making it cost the consumer the lowest possible amount per mile of service consistent with properly performing the above functions. "In order to accomplish this," Mr. Litchfield says, "all parts should be of equal strength, so that, if possible, it should be like the one-horse shay—when it is worn out, all parts should wear out at once. It is only by study and experience, continually strengthening the weakest part, that it can be brought to this position. The carcass, fabric, friction, breaker strip, tread rubber, inner tube, type of rim, character of roads, speed and weight to be carried, all have to be given consideration. Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires have always been designed along these lines. It is very easy to strengthen some one part, such as making a longer wearing tread, a better wearing carcass, a more puncture proof tire, etc.; but it is very difficult to do this without weakening some other feature, or at least nullifying the effect of the improvement by some other part not lasting as long as the part improved. This would, therefore, be of no advantage and would probably increase the cost of the tire as well as the cost per mile.

"A glance over the list of failures in the tire business should convince every one of the value of the balanced tire over the one-idea tire. Think of the number of concerns which have started out with flying colors to market a puncture-proof tire, concentrating all of their designing on this one idea, only to find out that although they have succeeded in preventing puncture, they have weakened the tire in some other part, so that the cost per mile to the user more than offsets the advantage of being free from punctures. Think of the heavy treads which have been put upon tires which would wear from 20,000 to 30,000 miles, when the carcass under them would not last one-tenth as long. Think of the thick-wall carcasses with 10 or 12 plies of fabric to prevent blowouts, which have gone to pieces in a few hundred miles, owing to the heating and disintegration caused by friction generated as the tire revolved along the road. Think of the fabric reinforced inner tubes which have gone to pieces because they were trying to perform the functions of both the casing and the inner tube, failing to perform the functions of either well. Think of the self-healing tubes which have been put upon the market, to self-heal in event of puncture, which have proved impracticable owing to the difficulty in repairing them in case of pinch or blowout, as well as their increased cost. Think of the cushion tires where the casing is filled with a bridgework of rubber to do away with compressed air, which have gone to pieces due to excessive friction and heating; also, think of those filled with metal in the form of springs which crystallize and cut the casing to pieces. All of these types and many others were designed with the one idea of correcting some known defect in the pneumatic tire without giving due regard to preserving the good points of the present standard tire.

"Up to the present time but two satisfactory methods of properly and practically cushioning the wheels of an automobile have been discovered. One is a cushion of some kind of compressed gas (air being the cheapest and best), enclosed in a retainer sufficiently flexible and durable, which is the standard pneumatic tire of today, and the other method—the substitution for the compressed gas of a resilient and flexible solid body, for which purpose properly compounded india rubber gives the best results.

"In spite of all the new devices and patents, which are constantly being brought to our attention, there is nothing yet which seems to have sufficient merit to give it the slightest chance of replacing a well-balanced pneumatic or solid rubber tire."

DO NOT DISMANTLE MAGNETO
A novice should never dismantle the magneto. This should be either left to the factory or to some competent repairer. The machine is readily accessible in so far as the minor points of adjustment are concerned, and it is not necessary to do any dismantling of any kind. The principal trouble is dirt, which is very likely to accumulate, and consisting of the new part of gummy oil and other deposits. The dirt may be readily cleaned from the brushes and other points of accumulation by means of gasoline.

Boston Now the Big Center for Electric Vehicles

The Boston Edison Company has cut the rate on Electricity for Electric Automobiles.

The rate is now 3c after the first few hours use. This low retail price of 3c, with the very low wholesale rate already established, will make Boston the big center of the Electric Automobile Industry in the United States.

It will make Boston the future headquarters for the entire Electric Vehicle Industry.

Merchants and Manufacturers can now use Electric Trucks with Electricity costing no more than horse feed previously did. And you use only half as much.

Everyone can now use Electric Passenger Automobiles, as 3c for Electricity equals Gasoline at 8c.

See the wonderful Electric Vehicle Exhibit at the Big 1912 Electric Show. Nothing like it in the world before.

Ask any of the following Dealers or Manufacturers:

ELECTRIC PASSENGER AUTOS REPRESENTED IN BOSTON:

S. R. Bailey Company, 805 Boylston St.
Baker Motor Vehicle Co., A. F. Neale, 801 Boylston St.
Buffalo Electric Carriage Co., V. E. Aiken, 403 Washington St., Brookline.
Columbia Motor Car Co., J. H. MacAlman, 96 Mass. Ave.
Columbus Buggy Co., Tyler Bros., Motor Mart, Park Square.
Flanders Electric, J. S. Harrington & Co., 560 Boylston St.
Grinnell Electric, The Underhill Co., 885 Boylston St.
Ohio Electric Car Co., H. L. Converse, 587 Boylston St.
R. C. H. Corporation, C. E. Wheeler, 563 Boylston St.
Ranch & Lang Carriage Co., D. C. Tiffney, 130 Chestnut St.
Studebaker Bros., Co., 587 Boylston St.
The Detroit Electric, Albert Weatherby, 587 Boylston St.
Waverly Electric, J. W. Bowman Co., 911 Boylston St.

ELECTRIC TRUCKS REPRESENTED IN BOSTON:

Anderson Electric Car Co., Albert Weatherby, 587 Boylston St.
Atlantic Vehicle Co., E. Daly, 10 Post Office Square.
Atterbury Electric, A. E. Carpenter, 112 Corey Road, Brookline.
Baker Trucks, F. N. Phelps, 801 Boylston St.
Commercial Truck Co. of America, L. A. Tirrell, 246 Summer St.
Couple Gear Freight Wheel Co., W. E. Eldridge, 128 Devonshire St.
General Motor Truck Co., R. M. Ketchum, 763 Boylston St.
The Landis Company, H. E. Taylor, 243 Columbus Ave.
R. C. H. Corporation, C. E. Wheeler, 563 Boylston St.
Studebaker Bros., Co., Boston Auto Branch, 880 Boylston St.
Walker Vehicle Co., J. W. Emery, 532 Board of Trade Bldg.
The Waverly Co., J. W. Bowman Co., 911 Boylston St.

THE ELECTRIC VEHICLE CLUB OF BOSTON

(The Largest Electric Vehicle Club in the World.)

PREMIER MODEL "LITTLE SIX" IS VERY POPULAR

The "Little Six" model Premier car which is being exhibited at the Boston office is receiving much favorable attention from automobilists and Manager R. I. Eads is greatly pleased over the reception it is getting. "In developing the Premier 'Little Six,' which forms the latest addition to the line of six-cylinder cars, it has been the object of the manufacturers says Mr. Eads, to produce a smaller six-cylinder model which shall contribute materially to the Premier reputation for reliability. To this end the new 'six' is essentially a smaller edition of its well tried prototype, and in it are retained all of the characteristic features which have served as the distinguishing marks of Premier cars of the past.

"The equipment includes a complete dynamo electric lighting system, pneumatic engine starting system and tire inflator, combination speedometer-odometer-gadometer, foot and robe rails, demountable rims, shock absorbers and tools, etc.

"The motor in the new car follows closely the principles of Premier design that have been laid down and adhered to in the other cars in the line. The cylinders are of the T-head type and measure 4-in. bore and 5-in. stroke, similar dimensions in the larger 'six' being 4½ and 5½ ins., respectively. At 1400 revolutions a minute the new motor develops 48 horsepower on dynamometer test. In other essential elements, the 'Little Six' closely resembles the standard 'six,' with the difference, of course, that the size of motor parts is proportionately smaller. The wheelbase is 132 ins. and the chassis is mounted on semi-elliptic springs in front and three-quarter elliptic springs in the rear. Wheels are of the standard artillery type, and are shod with 36x4½ in. tires both front and rear.

"On this car the Premier company is willing to stake its reputation. It is a car of distinct quality and meets a long felt want for a slightly smaller 'six.'"

CINCINNATI LIFTS BAN ON AUTO HORNS

CINCINNATI, O.—The traffic ordinance here which for several years has prevented motorists from using all kinds of warning signals except the hand-operated bulb horn has been repealed. The new law that supplants it goes into effect Monday.

This provides that all automobiles must be equipped with signals capable of producing an "abrupt note, sufficiently loud to be heard under all conditions of traffic." It restricts their use, however, to times of actual necessity.

In both respects the new measure is exactly similar to ordinances recently enacted by the councils of Chicago, St. Louis, New York and other large cities.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED	
Sept. 28.....	From 6:02 p. m. to 5:09 a. m.
Sept. 29.....	From 6:00 p. m. to 5:10 a. m.
Sept. 30.....	From 5:58 p. m. to 5:11 a. m.
Oct. 1.....	From 5:56 p. m. to 5:13 a. m.
Oct. 2.....	From 5:55 p. m. to 5:14 a. m.
Oct. 3.....	From 5:53 p. m. to 5:15 a. m.
Oct. 4.....	From 5:51 p. m. to 5:16 a. m.
Oct. 5.....	From 5:49 p. m. to 5:17 a. m.

Hillman AUTO SUPPLY CO.
98 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
CORNER NEWBURY ST. TEL. R. B. 16
RADIATOR, LAMP AND WIND SHIELD
REPAIRING
PLATING OXIDIZING ENAMELING
AUTO MAPS W. B. Clarke Co
Guide Books 26 & 28 Tremont St.



Wm. H. Richardson & Co., Inc.
Boston's Best Store for Men

Motor Coats and Fall Overcoats

Our display of Motor Coats and Fall Overcoats is best now. An abundance of new ideas in styles and materials, cut from English models and made by the best American tailors.

Contained therein is most every wanted model and effect for men of conservative mind and a liberal provision for young men in smartly tailored trim fitting novelties.

\$25 \$30 \$35

Richardson's 388 Washington Street

ALL 1913 MODELS NOW ON DISPLAY AT BUICK ROOMS

New Touring Car and Roadster Arrive During Week—Former Large Five-Passenger Car

All of the 1913 Buick models are now on display at the Buick Boston company's salesroom, the Model 40 touring car and Model 24 roadster having arrived during the past week. The Model 40 is the larger five-passenger touring car, while the 24 is a medium sized roadster.

The Model 40 is not a small car, hav-

ing a long wheel base, and 36-inch tires but at first glance it impresses one with its extremely comfortable and loose-hung appearance. By means of a double drop frame the body weight is carried very low, and this feature, together with the long three quarter elliptic rear springs and large tires, insures easy riding qualities.

The Model 40's mechanical construction shows many unique and attractive features, among them being the arrangement of the motor, which is so designed that the cylinder heads may be removed in pairs, taking with them the complete valve mechanism, spark plugs, etc. The cylinders are cast in what may be called a semi en-bloc form.

The lighting of the model 40 is entirely electrical, a most improved dynamo system being used and the equipment is most complete.

Reduction in Electric Rates for Electric Truck & Automobile Batteries*

Beginning on Oct. 1st, 1912, a new schedule of rates will supersede the present schedule, thereby greatly reducing the cost of operating Electric Trucks and Electric Passenger Automobiles to small consumers.

This new schedule of rates will prove specially advantageous to private garages, enabling such owners of Electric Vehicles to greatly reduce their operating costs.

The New Rate

A price of 3c per Kilowatt hour will be charged for all electricity furnished under this schedule, after the first 20 Kilowatt hours have been consumed per month at the present rate of 10c.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston

Tel: Oxford 3300

39 Boylston St.

*This schedule also applies to charging storage batteries, cooking, heating, electro plating, refrigeration, water supply and irrigation.

OAKLAND

"THE CAR WITH A CONSCIENCE"

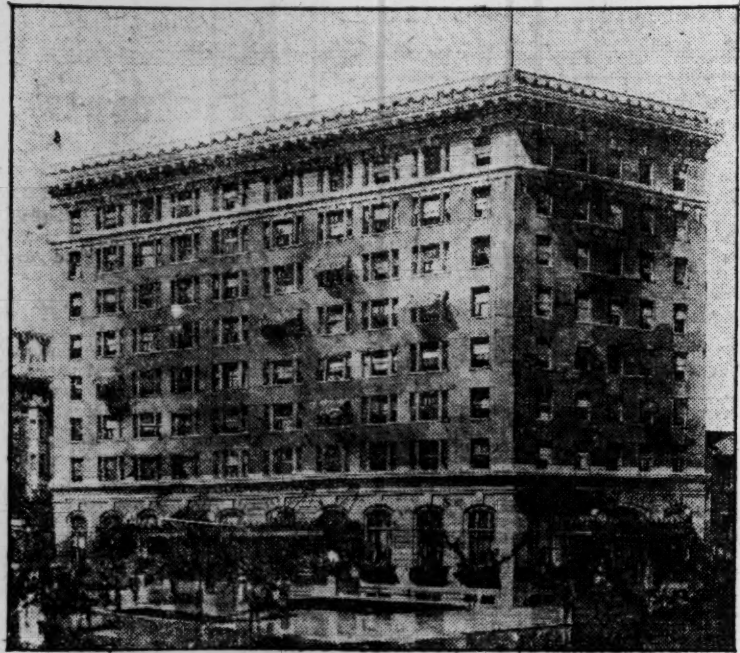
We will have an exhibit at the
BROCKTON FAIR
October - 1, 2, 3, 4, - 1912

Model 40 Touring Cars
Model 42 Touring Cars
Model Six-sixty Touring Cars

Oakland cars are built for the man who likes to feel proud of his purchase without paying excessively for it

OAKLAND MOTOR COMPANY
591 Boylston Street

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

WASHINGTON WILL SOON BE
WELL SUPPLIED WITH HOTELSNew Powhatan, one of the modern houses helping to give
capital city the hotel service it needs

WASHINGTON—The hotel situation in this city is interesting and much activity is now to be seen in preparation for what is generally regarded as an unusually busy year. It seems that nearly every one who can get a house big enough to be called a hotel has been doing it and proceeding to tear down, build up, change and announce the opening to be in time for the busy season.

There is plenty of room at the top for the hotels, that is, good ones—there are enough of the smaller—for a city twice the size of Washington—but only two that are recognized as leading hotels and the service in either would be better if there were more competition.

The Shoreham has at last changed hands and now a small army of workmen are busy transforming the interior. Under the direction of H. W. Barse, the new manager, who formerly was at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Shoreham will be so changed that its old friends will hardly recognize it. Thousands of dollars will be spent in making this hotel, which is really good now, much better. When the house is ready to open it will compare favorably with any hotel in the city. Mr. Barse will produce in the Shoreham many novel features, which will appeal to the more discriminating public, particularly to ladies traveling unaccompanied.

The Shoreham will be in all respects a credit to the capital, a first class hotel where attention will be paid the wishes of the guests, attention courteous and willing, which it is believed will be much appreciated in Washington.

The opening of the New Powhatan, and in time the completion of the new Arlington, now under construction, together with the reopening of the Shoreham, will do much to improve conditions. Presidential year will see thousands of people drawn to the city on that account, and many important conventions are booked for the coming season.

The former manager of the old Arlington, Mr. Taylor, has leased the Bellevue and is making extensive alterations. He says he is assured of enough patronage from the guests of the Arlington to keep the Bellevue well filled.

The Hamilton, at Fourteenth and K streets, is one of the few which still adhere to the American plan. Beautifully situated and facing a large park, it is a most restful place, and while not a strictly modern building, it is a remarkably well kept residential hotel, always clean and comfortable, and it caters to guests who want a quiet, homelike place to stay.

HOTEL BUILDING IN
SAVANNAH ACTIVE

SAVANNAH, Ga.—During the last 12 months activity in new hotel construction has been greater than ever before in the history of this the second most important commercial city in the South.

Within a few weeks the new 250-room Hotel Savannah will be thrown open to the public. Of strictly modern architectural design and construction, it will represent an investment of nearly \$500,000. Located at Bull and Congress streets, in the heart of the business district, the hostelry will cater particularly to commercial patronage. Charles A. Wood and S. J. Newcomb, the lessees, have a 20-year tenure. Mr. Newcomb will be resident proprietor.

Another downtown hotel which will add to the facilities of the city for taking care of the traveling public and which should be ready for occupation before the end of the year, is the Collins at Congress and Abernethy streets.

NEW FRUIT STEAMER LAUNCHED

Word has come to the United Fruit Company's headquarters from Belfast, Ireland, that the new fruit steamer Pastores, said to be the largest and finest vessel ever built for the tropical trade, has been launched at the yards of Whitman, Clark & Company. The vessel is 500 feet over all, 53 feet beam, of 8000 gross tons, and capable of steam-

ing at 18 knots a hour. The new steamer has accommodation for 125 passengers and is destined for the New York-Jamaica-Panama-Central American service.

The Pastores is due to arrive at this port in December. Her sister ships, the Tenadores and Calamares, will follow soon. With the addition of these steamers the company will have more than 100 running to Central American ports. In the construction of the three ships named the comfort of the tourist has been given special study. The staterooms, which will be fitted with cottage windows and be artificially cooled, range in size from 10 feet by 8 feet to 18 feet by 11 feet.

There will be seven suites de luxe and 23 staterooms will have private baths. Unusual feature of the Pastores will be an electrically driven pipe organ, a veranda cafe, and an open swimming pool.

FLORIDA HOTEL ENLARGED

The Clarendon hotel, at Seabreeze, Fla., W. S. Kenney, manager, will have an addition of 100 rooms, each with private bath, this season. A golf course is now being laid out.

RADISSON HAS NEW DECORATIONS

Teco Inn, a new part of the Hotel Radisson, at Minneapolis, is artistically decorated with landscape panels depicting scenes of the western part of the country.

GRAND TRUNK HOTEL'S NEW HEAD

F. W. Bergman is appointed manager of hotels of the Grand Trunk railway system and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, with headquarters for the present at Ottawa, Ont. The appointment is effective Oct. 1.

ATLANTIC CITY HOTEL'S CHANGE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Charles O. Marquette, for the past eight years manager of the Hotel Traymore, has resigned, to take effect about the middle of next month. It is understood that he has offers to go West, but that he will take a vacation before deciding upon them. It is said that his successor will be Joseph Mott, steward of the St. Charles.

EUROPEAN HOTEL MEN DINED

Albert Keller, general manager of the Ritz-Carlton hotel in New York, recently gave a dinner at that house for Camille Brenner, proprietor of the Hotel Stephanie, Baden Baden, and George Gottlob, of the Frankfurter Hof, Frankfurt on the Rhine, who attended the international chamber of commerce congress in Boston. Other dinner guests were George C. Boldt, Fred A. Reed, William C. Muschenheim, Fred Sterry, R. M. Haan, Louis Martin, Thomas M. Hillard, Louis Sherry, G. Lott, Errol Kerr and Charles E. Gehring.

ART EXHIBITION
IS PLANNED FOR
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH—The prospectus for the third annual exhibition of paintings of the Associated Artists of Pittsburgh has been issued to members. The exhibition will be held in the galleries of the Carnegie Institute from Oct. 25 to Nov. 5, inclusive. A press review and reception will be held on the evening of Oct. 24.

Original paintings and drawings in oil, water color, pastel or any other medium which may be framed, completed within two years, and which have not been previously exhibited at any public institution in Pittsburgh may be submitted. Six works may be entered, only three of which may be accepted.

The entry blanks must be in by Oct. 5, and the pictures delivered at the Carnegie institute from Oct. 10 to Oct. 16. The jury meets Friday, Oct. 18 and will be composed of six members and the president. The six members will be chosen by ballot of the active members.

First, second and third honors will be awarded with a special mention for the best work in water color or pastel. This does not bar water colors or pastels from competition in the three honors. John W. Beatty, director of fine arts, Carnegie institute, who is an enthusiastic member of the association, is cooperating with the management.

AUSTRALIA'S PROSPERITY SHOWS
IN REVENUE FIGURES OF BUDGET

(From a Special Correspondent)

LONDON—When one discusses the Australian budget it is well to remind the uninitiated that the federal budget alone is meant, and that the finances of the different states are quite separate. The main source of federal revenue is, of course, from customs and excise. The postoffice is also a money earner and the federal land tax produces revenue.

The state budgets are in themselves important affairs. Income tax, land tax (for the federal tax is in addition to the state tax but only concerns properties valued at over £5000), and many other sources of revenue help to swell the state funds. Everywhere money is plentiful at the present time in the commonwealth, and thus it was that the federal prime minister, the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, had a congenial task when he set before the House of Representatives the financial statement of the year in his capacity of treasurer.

Where Money Comes From

He explained that the revenue for the year ended July 1 amounted to £20,546,361. The expenditure was £20,121,095, leaving a margin of £424,366. But as a surplus of £1,837,175 was carried forward from the previous year, the treasurer was enabled to give a surplus for 1912 of £2,261,541. Of the money raised, customs and excise supplied the largest sum, £14,710,199, being £1,729,755 in excess of the collections of the previous year, and £910,199 above the estimate.

Mr. Fisher attributed the present large receipts to the great prosperity which Australia was now enjoying. The post-office yielded £3,916,599, or £46,599 over the estimate, and £10,584 in excess of the receipts of the preceding year. This will doubtless delight the heart of Sir John Henniker Heaton because of the fact that penny postage throughout the commonwealth and British dominions was in force during the whole of 1911-1912, while it was in operation only for two months in the previous year. The land tax yielded £1,366,454 and the gross profits from coinage amounted to £156,489.

Expenditure Shown

So much for sources of revenue, now for the expenditure. On new works and buildings in connection with the post-office there was an outlay during 1911-1912 of £1,442,475.

As showing the gradual advance in both expenditure and revenue, it may be mentioned that in 1902-1903 the postal revenue was £2,404,730, being 12s. 5d. per head, while in 1912-1913 the revenue was estimated at £4,202,000, or 17s. 10½d. per head. In 1902-1903 the expenditure not including new works was £2,433,147, or 13s. 3d. per head. In 1912-1913 the expenditure not including new works was estimated at £4,674,715, or 19s. 11d. per head.

Provision has been made for the erection during this year of 10 wireless telegraph stations.

No one can deny that Australia has started on her defense system with characteristic enthusiasm. Figures indicate this very effectively. The total expenditure for the first decade of the commonwealth, i. e. from Jan. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1910, was £9,578,997. The expenditure in 1910-1913 is estimated at £12,524,429, of which £5,438,304 is included in the estimates for the current financial year. This shows that Australia with a population of but little more than 4,500,000 is paying more than £1 per head per annum toward national defense.

Aviators Trained

The latest development is the establishment of a school for the training of officers in aviation. Provision has been made for two pilot aviators and four mechanics, also for the purchase of aviation stores.

The training of future officers in both the army and navy is proceeding satisfactorily.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS
TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable:

Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons.

The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing.

Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

factorily and the various factories, cord, small arms, clothing, harness, woolen, etc., are busily engaged in seeing that the necessary equipment can be produced on the spot. Turning to the naval side we find that the first cadets start on Jan. 1 next in the Naval College at Geelong, Melbourne. A number of other boys have started on training ships and the prospects are regarded as excellent.

When a member of the House interjected during Mr. Fisher's summary of expenditure, "There is plenty of money for blood and thunder," the prime minister replied, amidst the cheers of honorable members, "Defense is a matter which we should either not touch at all, or carry out efficiently." It may safely be said that defense of Australia is scarcely a party question and whilst politicians may differ on points of detail they are practically unanimous with regard to general principles.

Trade Worth Defending

It is perhaps putting the cart before the horse to explain the expenditure on Australian defense and then follow it up with a statement of the trade returns, evidencing that there is something well worth defending.

In the administration of the commerce act—a strict measure so as to maintain a high standard in the quality of goods exported—meat, butter, leather, rabbits, fruit, etc., amounting in value to £8,950,057, were examined by the authorities. In regard to meat, steps have been taken to bring into effect uniform methods in all the states to govern the examination prior to export, and the action taken ensured that no meat left the commonwealth that was not in every way suitable for human consumption. The system adopted, Mr. Fisher said, so fully met the requirements of the United States authorities that they had now registered the names of the commonwealth inspectors and granted facilities to the admission of Australian meat bearing the certificate of these inspectors.

During the year compulsory grading of butter was initiated and it was interesting to note, the prime minister said, that during the first year it had been tried that there had been a great levelling up in the British markets in the price of Australian butters compared with those of Denmark and New Zealand. In 1907 the difference between Danish and Australian was 17s. 6d. per cwt., for the five years prior to compulsory grading 11s. 2d., during the recent season the average difference had been only 4s., while on several occasions Australian and Danish prices were practically equal.

Problem of North Faced

The great northern territory of Australia has for years been a problem, but the federal government is now grappling with it energetically.

The prime minister announced that the principal position on the administrative staff had been filled and an examination was being made of areas which it was proposed to make available for settlers. Progress was being made in demonstration farms and with the erection of houses for government employees. It was proposed to purchase steamers to maintain communication along the coast.

The prime minister touched upon a number of interesting matters. He referred to the fact that £110,000 had been provided for the construction of a railway from Queanbeyan to the site of the capital city, and indicated thereby that the construction of the Washington of Australia is to be proceeded with without delay.

Brief reference to the Commonwealth Bank was interesting in view of the criticism of that institution, and it was indicated that the expenditure on old age and other pensions for the year just closed amounted to £2,148,034.

The prime minister concluded his budget statement after speaking for one hour and three quarters. As so much of

the speech had been taken up with matters of defense, it was but fitting that the peroration should end thus:

"We are glad as a government to have been associated with the establishment of the Australian navy, owned, manned, and controlled by the Australian people and the Australian Parliament, and, at the same time, glad to be associated with the mother country in all that concerns her welfare, and her protection, if necessary, against the aggression of foreign foes."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders
WASHINGTON—Commander B. B. Bierer, detached works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Sept. 30, 1912, to the Minnesota as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander K. M. Bennett, to navy yard, New York, Oct. 7, 1912.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. H. Bowdley, detached the New Hampshire, to Alabama as senior engineer officer.

Surgeon A. W. Dunbar, detached bureau of medicine and surgery, to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon R. B. Williams, to naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. H. Dodge to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. J. Stratton, detached navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb., to the Florida.

Paymaster Ray Spear, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 15, 1912.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. L. Bethea, to navy yard, New York, N. Y., under instructions.

Paymaster's Clerk W. A. Foote, appointed to the Culgoa, settle accounts.

Paymaster's Clerk B. W. Shumaker, appointed, to the Kentucky.

Marine Corps Orders
First Lieut. F. D. Kilgore and Second Lieut. B. F. Hickey, detached marine barracks, Annapolis, to the Wyoming.

The Sonoma is at Delaware breakwater.

The Prometheus has left Corinto for Mare Island.

The Florida, the Utah, the Delaware and the Michigan have left Newport to go to sea for exercises.

The Des Moines is at Vera Cruz.

The Virginia is at Newport.

The Cincinnati is at Fuchu.

Navy Notes
The usual protest is being made by the officers of the navy regarding the recent orders for a change in uniform. The frock coat has been cut lower at the front of the collar, the blue shoulder straps on white uniforms have been abolished and white flaps with silver or German silver insignia of rank have been substituted. Grommets must be worn in all caps. The change will cost each officer about \$125.

The fuel oil ship Arethusa has been ordered to be placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as necessary repairs are completed.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS
ART SUPPORTERS

MINNEAPOLIS—Additional paintings, sculpture and other art works for the collection to be housed by the new art museum in Minneapolis will be guaranteed by the organization of an association of art patrons, with a total of 100 or more members, each pledged to subscribe \$100 each year to a purchase fund, according to plans recently announced. It is planned to have the organization begin its acquisition in advance of the completion of the museum itself.

The association is to be an inner organization of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts.

CANDIDATE IS
FOR RECIPROCITY

WINNIPEG, Man.—R. L. Richardson has announced his acceptance of the nomination for the constituency of Macdonald, tendered him at a convention held in Carman two months ago, and has issued an address to the electors defining his policy.

He announces that he accepts the platform of reciprocity and free trade association, and makes a strong plea for wider markets.

EASTERN CAPITAL
BUYS TIMBER BONDS

PORTLAND, Ore.—More than \$12,000,000 has been brought from eastern money centers and invested in timber bonds since Jan. 1, according to a statement made recently by the Portland Realty Board by Theodore B. Brown of Brown & Brown, timber bond brokers. This new capital was invested in bonding propositions, nearly all of which are in Portland's territory.

TRAVEL

SYDNEY

SHORT LINE (19 days)
The pleasantest and most comfortable of all ocean voyages—a trip across the Pacific to the Antipodes. Splendid steamers of 10,000 tons displacement. 44 days San Francisco to Sydney, Australia and back, with 5 days at Honolulu, each way, stop at PAGO PAGO (SAMOA) and 6 days at SYDNEY. Stevenson said of Samoa: "No part of the world exerts the same attractive power upon the visitor. For rest, recreation and pleasure no other trip compares with this. Round trip, 1st class, from San Francisco: HONOLULU \$10; SAMOA \$40; SYDNEY \$800."

ROUND THE WORLD—\$600 1st cabin, 37½ days. Via Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, etc. Liberal stop-overs.

Sailings every two weeks: July 16, 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, etc. Write or wire NOW for details.

OCEANIC S.S. CO., 675 Market St., San Francisco
ROUND THE WORLD
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB
506 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

TRAVEL

S. S. CLEVELAND

Around the World

LEAVES NEW YORK OCT. 19

\$10 Per Day and Up

Includes all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.

HAMBURG

Largest S. S. Co.

OVER 400 SHIPS

AMERICAN

In the World

1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service

LONDON-PARIS HAMBURG

\$Pennsylvania...Oct. 3, 10 A.M.

\$Victoria Louise...Oct. 10, 10 A.M.

Pres. Lincoln...Oct. 13, 11 A.M.

America...Oct. 17, 10 A.M.

\$First Cabin only.

\$Hamburg direct, second cabin only.

GRAND CRUISE

—TO—

The Orient

by the Palatial

S. S. CINCINNATI

(17,000 Tons)

LEAVING NEW YORK

January 28, 1913

to MADEIRA, SPAIN, the MEDITERRANEAN and the ORIENT.

80 DAYS \$325 AND UP

Also Cruises Around the World, the West Indies, Italy, Egypt, etc.

Write for booklet stating cruise.

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607 Boylston Street, BOSTON

Eastern Steamship Corporation

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BOSTON TO
Rockland, Cam-
den, Belfast, Cas-
sine, Bangor, Bar
Harbor, Penob-
scot Bay and
River and Mt.
Desert.

Portland (Night Line)
—S. S. Bay State and
Ransom B. Fuller.

Portland, East-
port, Lubec, St.
John and the
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national Coast-
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national Direct
Service).

Bath, Gardiner,
Augusta, Booth-
bay Harbor and
Pemaquid.
Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf offices;
also Tourist offices on Washington Street.

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Express Sailings Tuesdays

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THE MEDITERRANEAN

Three Winter Cruises to the

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OBERBROS & CO., General Agts.

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RALPH E. TOWLE, Agent.

On Copley Square, near Dartmouth St.

The ONLY General Ticket Office in

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ALL STEAMSHIP LINES

Trans-Atlantic, Trans-Pacific, and Coast-

wise. Tours and Cruises of all companies.

Write today for sail-

ing times and plans. Any

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MONTREAL

NEW YORK \$240

VIA RAIL AND BOAT

BAY STATE LINE

Outside Staterooms \$1.00

Reel Steamship

Daily, including Sunday—Improved Ser-

vice. Telephone Main 1741. Ticket

Office, 214 Washington Street, Boston.

TRAVEL

Roosevelt

Says—

"If a man of intelligence who had never left

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

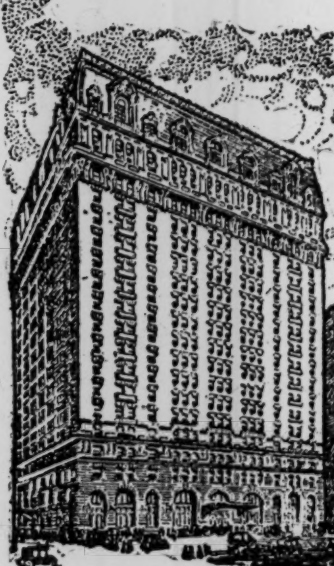
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WESTERN

Hotel La Salle

Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.



RATES:
One Person: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$2 to \$3
Room with private bath \$3 to \$5
Two Persons: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$3 to \$5
Room with private bath \$5 to \$8
Connecting rooms and suites as desired.

ERNEST J. STEVENS,
Vice Pres. and Mgr.
La Salle at Madison Street
CHICAGO

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA



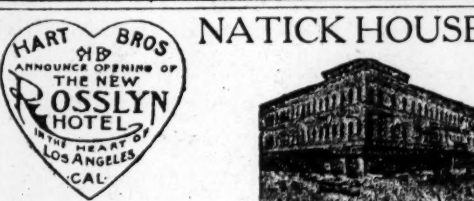
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IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES
Broadway at Seventh
EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CAFES
Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.
RATES
Rooms without bath: One occupant, \$1.50 and upwards (per day)
Rooms with private bath: One occupant, \$2.00 and upwards (per day)
Automobile Bus Service From All Trains
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees



HOTEL ROSSLYN

European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00



NATICK HOUSE

European, 50c to \$2.00
American, \$1.50 to \$2.50

Free Auto Bus Meets All Trains
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



HOTEL SUTTER

NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
In the Center of Business and Shopping District
250 Rooms Sutter and Kearny Streets
SAN FRANCISCO \$1.50 UP

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IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.
One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort, beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan. C. O. LOOMIS AND HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.



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SAN DIEGO - - - CALIFORNIA
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Rates \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.
J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 10 years Hotel Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee



HOTEL ST. FRANCIS

This hotel has been conceded to be "the farthest advance of science in hotel service." Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The really economical place to stay is at a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate.

Under the Management of James Woods.

Palace Hotel

The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont

The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

Ames Apartments "By the Sea"
MRS. WILLETTA AMES, Prop. Cor. Westminister and Inns Pl. Most luxuriously appointed apartments on the beach. New, pressed brick building; two and three-room suites; steam heat; sun parlor; all outside rooms. Thirty mins. from Los Angeles. VENICE, CAL.

The Monitor

IS THE PAPER FOR THE HOME

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

NEW MODERN METHOD
"Don't put all your eggs in one basket," said the ready-made philosopher. "Don't put any of 'em in a basket," replied the enterprising dealer. "Put 'em in cold storage."—Washington Star.

EXPRESSIONS AND IMPRESSIONS
Young Lawyer—I haven't lost a case yet.
Friend—Oh, you'll get a client some day.—Life.

MORE TO THE POINT
The daughters of the household, ardent suffragists, were talking politics. "President Taft will sweep the country," asserted Maud.

"Mr. Roosevelt will sweep the country," answered Margaret.
At this point papa took a b

"Never mind about who's going to sweep the country," said he. "Who's going to sweep the kitchen?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WARNING FOR SPENDERS
"There goes a man who was once drawing down a salary of \$15,000 a year as a baseball player."
"What is he doing now?"
"Serving as an example for those who think they may as well spend their money as fast as they get it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

REWARD OF PATIENCE
The little road we take may be Not one that leads to fame, But travel it with patient heart And life will be the same.
—Baltimore Sun.

HOTEL TURPIN
17 POWELL ST.
AT MARKET
In the Heart of the City
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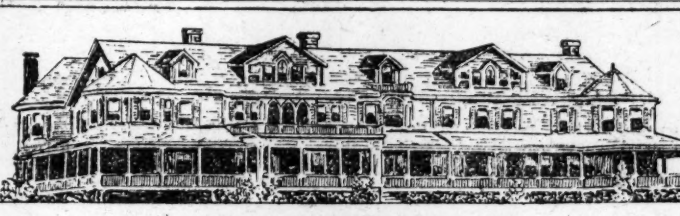
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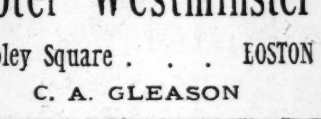


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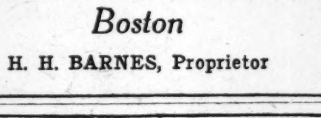
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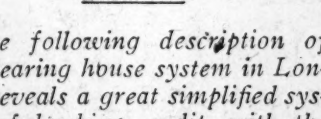
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CLEARING HOUSE SYSTEM OF LONDON SIMPLIFIES BANKING

The following description of the clearing house system in London reveals a great simplified system of banking credit, with the Bank of England as the central sun round which the English banking system revolves.

(Special to the Monitor)

THE clearing house system is an interesting instance of the saving of time and labor effected by the application of common sense to business affairs. This article will endeavor to explain simply, without going too much into details, the system as it is applied amongst the "clearing" banks in London.

The uninitiated have probably never considered the vastness of the number of checks which every banker daily receives from his customers for the credit of their accounts. Some of these checks of course will probably be drawn on himself, but by far the greater number will probably be drawn on other bankers. In London these checks are sorted into three clearings, viz., town, metropolitan and country. But first, it will perhaps be desirable to explain what "clearing" is, and this will be made simple by an illustration.

Suppose that there are four men and in course of business they find that their accounts with each other work out as follows: (we call the men A, B, C and D.)

A owes B £20.

B owes C £20.

C owes A £50.

D owes A £20.

In the ordinary course four payments would be made representing seven transactions: A receives £50 from C and pays £20 to B; B receives £20 from C and pays £20 to A; C receives £20 from B and pays £20 to A; D pays £20 to A. If there were 20 men, and A had to receive money from say 10 and pay money to 9, A would have to make 19 entries in his books.

Now, suppose that these men all had the same banker and that they all sent in to him the lists of their debts and their claims, it is obvious that all that he would have to do would be to add up the claims and debts of each and credit or debit each with the difference, as the case might be. In that case instead of 19 entries in A's book, there would only be one, viz., the balance between his debts and his claims. And so with all the others.

Now this is exactly the case with the London "clearing" bankers. There are 15 of them and they all have accounts with the Bank of England. Instead of each bank settling the balance between checks delivered by it and checks received by it from lack of the others, it gives to the superintendent of the clearing house a total of checks it has delivered to all the other banks and a total of checks it has received from all the other banks. The superintendent makes out a list from these totals of what each bank has to receive or pay on balance; he sends this list to the



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Monitor File

BIG MICHIGAN TRACT SURVEYED

LANSING, Mich.—State Geologist R. C. Allen has returned after three months in the northern peninsula where 300 square miles were surveyed and mapped.

Bank of England and the Bank of England

lends credits or debits each bank accordingly.

Not only is a vast amount of labor in book entries thus saved, but the use of coin and notes is thus absolutely dispensed with. The system is further simplified by the use of a clearing house to which each of the 15 bankers sends a representative. Thus the minimum amount of time is spent in passing over the checks from one bank to another.

Clearings Explained

The "town clearing" consists almost entirely of checks drawn on the head offices of the 15 clearing bankers. The "metropolitan clearing" consists of checks on the branches of those banks and on other banks in the metropolitan area. The "country clearing" consists of checks on country bankers who have as their London agents one of the 15 clearing bankers.

These three "clearings" deal with almost the whole of the inland checks which come into the hands of London bankers for collection. They also deal with an overwhelming proportion of the checks which come into the hands of English country bankers. Every country bank of any importance has one of the 15 clearing bankers as its London agent, to whom it sends up for collection, in the "town" and "metropolitan" clearings all its London checks and the great majority of its checks on other towns for collection in the country clearing.

Way Out Illustrated

The effect of this concentration in London is that practically every check drawn by a customer of a bank in any part of England decreases the balance of one clearing bank's account with the

opposite shore are heard sweet strains of music. Only a chord and an occasional melody can be distinguished at so great a distance, but it has an alluring charm that seems to draw us nearer. We do not recognize that the music is being guided by a human hand; it seems rather to be some strange, mysterious impulse that attracts us without any thought of where or why. We listen and wonder and dream, and all the beauty of earth and sky and limpid water seems a part of our dream. Every strain and every note brings forth a train of memories or pictures some scene of greatest pleasure. Now we are drifting, for nothing can induce us to break the charm which hides all sorrow. Then the music slowly dies away and we return to our distant shore, thinking deeply and wondering if there is not, indeed, an object and a purpose for every thought and act.

Delights of Paddling and Drifting on a Lake at Sunset are Described

When the sun is sinking in the west I love to launch my light canoe on the shore of our beautiful lake. With a gentle shove we leave the shore, the water rustles beneath the prow, then lazily seems to pass behind us. Around the lake and close to the shore are high mountains, radiant with the glory of the setting sun. Deep blue and purple landscape contrasts with red and golden tints of cloud and sky.

This is the hour when cares are forgotten and we love to wander heedlessly without either motive or object. All is silent and the western horizon still glows in its greatest splendor, shooting darts to the height of the heavens. A stray cloud floats rather low and casts a long shadow across the sky. But the scene is changing, for as we lightly skim over the waters, the peaks first rapt in flame, now are dulled in color, shape becomes shapeless, and trees, rocks and mountains become dim, like their shadows in the mirrored lake.

With each stroke of the paddle the canoe darts forward in a different direction until its speed is checked by the resistance of the water and it begins to float aimlessly again. Far away on the

Bank of England and increases that of another. Thus the Bank of England is the central sun round which the banking system in England revolves.

Check Is Currency

It is a truism, in Great Britain at any rate, that nowhere else has the science of banking been brought to such perfection. Practically every one has a banking account and uses his account for payments of all but his most trifling debts. Owing to this the real currency of the country is now the check, instead of the bank note or the coin, and as a consequence London, though the only place in the world that puts no restrictions on the export of gold, is obliged to stock a far less quantity of that metal than any capital of importance in either hemisphere.

By means of the clearing system and a central bank the banks of the whole of England are amalgamated, as it were, into one great machine whose correlated parts work in complete unison for the benefit of the whole.

Money, in the form of banking credit, flows easily and harmoniously to the part where it is most wanted. Instead of being stored here and there about the country, as one part or another by good trade is making money rapidly, the "clearings" take it to London, as credits in the books of the clearing bankers, whence it flows again through the clearings to that part of the country which for the time being needs it most.

Like so much else in England, all this has grown up gradually, it has never been thought out in all its bearings. Lacking genius to devise systems, the Englishman, in his favorite phrase, has allowed things to "muddle through" with wonderfully happy results sometimes.

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the steady growth of the Monitor everywhere the English language is spoken tells the strongest story about the wide-spread public demand for a newspaper which is clean in every way, which is dignified, and which is guided by a purpose to serve. But this little incident sets forth in an individual case what is going on all over the civilized globe, to get in touch with and reap the benefits of clean daily journalism. Regular Monitor readers know that besides printing clean news, besides leaving out crime, scandal and disaster, besides watching its advertising to keep it always wholesome and reliable, besides making it a fit companion for any child and making its special features interesting and instructive for all classes of readers, this newspaper is daily working to answer more completely the public call for the things in a daily journal which increase its service to all mankind.

A Traveling Man

on a visit to Boston asked at the news stand at his hotel for a paper with the most clean news and without scare head lines.

When he got to his room and opened the paper which had been handed to him, he had his first introduction to The Christian Science Monitor. The cleanliness of its news and the neatness of its type display went quite beyond his expectations, and he was thoroughly pleased with all the other parts of the paper. It is needless to say what paper this admirer of clean journalism always asks for on his travels throughout the country.

Apparently the call for a paper with the most clean news and without scare head lines had been repeated frequently to the newsboy in question, for he selected and passed The Christian Science Monitor to this customer without any hesitation

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CLEARING HOUSE SYSTEM OF LONDON SIMPLIFIES BANKING

The following description of the clearing house system in London reveals a great simplified system of banking credit, with the Bank of England as the central sun round which the English banking system revolves.

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Delights of Paddling and Drifting on a Lake at Sunset are Described

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1912

WATER PAGEANT AT SANTA CRUZ IS LIKELY TO BE A REGULAR FEATURE



San Lorenzo river at Santa Cruz, Cal., showing stage in water (at right), with seats on island for water pageant

California Resort, Called the Atlantic City of the Pacific Coast, Pleased With Impression on Visitors

EVENT ELABORATE

NOVELTY is what counts in the efforts of resorts to attract visitors, and on the score of such novelty, Santa Cruz, Cal., believes it has struck the right idea in the water pageant which recently proved so great a success to what is termed by many the Atlantic City of the Pacific coast.

In the effort to draw the crowds, various sections of the United States have offered unique features for the entertainment of those who may come to spend days, weeks or months away from their homes. Santa Cruz has never lacked interesting features. But not until the water pageant was planned and put into effect did the California resort realize fully what it means to give the stranger within the gates something out of the ordinary.

So successful did the entertainment

prove, so much was the effort of citizens appreciated by visitors that it has about been decided to make the pageant an annual event. Think of a stage setting on an island matchless in its own beauty and with a background as nearly perfect as nature could make it. In the center of the island was a large ship made from electric light bulbs, the illumination from which proved a sight of surpassing beauty when the Southern California night entered to take part. A bridge leading to the island had been built for the occasion. Here was erected a stage able to accommodate 2000 people. The island, located in San Lorenzo river, seemed as if made to order for the entertainment.

On the farther bank scenery had been erected representing castles like those in fairyland, and here a beautiful fountain sent forth its stream by day and night, electrical illumination adding to the effect when dusk set in. All along the bank were strung thousands of different colored lights. The effect was rare indeed.

For eight days and nights the water pageant furnished entertainment to natives and visitors alike. During the afternoons there were various aquatic features, such as swimming and diving, boat races and hydroplane work by Francis and Bryant in a machine of

their own construction which they called an eight-cylinder twin-traction biplane.

But with all that was offered during the day time the evenings drew the crowds. The description of the opening scene covers fairly well what followed during the succeeding evenings, except that there was constant variation. First came the barge of Neptune, followed by the queen's barge, the royal lady and her maids of honor each seated in the folds of a pond lily. Float after float represented various phases. There was the Saturday Afternoon club's float, all in yellow and white. The Elks had a large and handsome affair. The Japanese residents of Santa Cruz had a barge of remarkable construction and beauty. The Chinese float was captivating.

After the imposing water parade came a vaudeville entertainment, which was followed by a brilliant display of fireworks from the opposite bank of the San Lorenzo. Grand operatic concerts by leading members of the Grazi grand opera company of Paris were among the chief events.

Among the brilliant spectacles offered on the stage erected in the middle of the river were "War and Peace" illustrating the battle of Santiago. "Pinafore" was sung in excellent fashion, and other musical offerings were given.

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Station to Be Tested at Arlington Heights Will Keep Government Informed of Events on Land and Sea

IS TO COST \$250,000

WASHINGTON—In a few days the government will be ready to make a preliminary test of its new navy wireless station on Arlington Heights, across the Potomac from this city. This means that the machinery will at that time be turned over to the government and the first flashes sent out to see that everything is in working order. After these first tests the power used in the station will be gradually increased, but it will perhaps be a month before the station is able to work at full range.

This will be the largest and eventually the most powerful wireless station in the world. It consists of three skeleton towers, two of them 450 feet high and the third 600 feet. Between their tops is spread the "aerial," in this case a triangle of wires stretching from the higher to the lower towers and so inclined as to cover space in two directions, vertical and horizontal. Other stations are to be built in time in the Canal Zone, in California, at Pearl Harbor island and near Honolulu, at Guam, on Marianas island, Tutuila island, at American Samoa and at the Philippines.

The Arlington station will have cost \$250,000 when completed. It will be able to communicate directly with Liverpool, the coasts of France, Spain and Portugal, the Canary islands, and the west coast of Africa, almost touching that continent at Cape Verde. To the south the Arlington station will be able to communicate directly with all the northern portion of South America, above central Brazil, northern Bolivia, southern Peru, and into the Pacific ocean, nearly bisecting the steamer line between San Francisco and Hawaii. To the northwest the Arlington station will be able to communicate with central Alaska and beyond the eighty-fifth parallel of north latitude, which takes in Greenland and Iceland. This circle completes itself through Scotland at Liverpool, touching four continents, including the north Atlantic and much of the Pacific oceans, and embracing an area of 28,274,400 square miles.

In a general way it is figured that the Arlington station will be both the mouth and the ear of the government, giving out and receiving important intelligence day and night, from the four corners of the earth.

SANTA FE TRAIL ROAD IMPROVED

COLUMBIA, Mo.—"More than 200 stone, cement or corrugated iron bridges and culverts have replaced wooden culverts on the Old Trails road across Missouri during the last year," says the report of the Missouri Old Trails Road Association, just issued by its president, Dean Walter Williams of the University of Missouri.

ESSAYS BY RECENT COMERS SHOW PROGRESS IN ENGLISH EXPRESSION



GRADUATES OF CIVIC SERVICE HOUSE SUMMER EVENING CLASSES

Left to right, lower row, Rebecca Yerzesky, Bertha Lebowitz, Lena Kohen, Frances Plotkin, Rose Aisen, Regina Lifshitz, Bertha Aisen. Second row, Arthur Cohen, Morris Goldman, Jack Yellowitz, Morris Astrachan, Israel Quint, Anna F. Cohén. Third row, Nathan Barron, Joseph Wallace, Susan Levine. Fourth row, teachers, Stanley H. Davis, Bertha Schwartz, H. S. Ravven, Henry Charles Harrison

WHAT some new Americans think about subjects of present day interest is shown in the following four essays submitted in the contest which closed the summer session of evening classes at the Civic Service House. Those by Joseph Wallace, Frances Plotkin and Julius Kerzenewitch were given first, second and third honors, respectively. The compositions were submitted without correction by any of the teachers that they might indicate each student's present degree of mastery of English expression. They are printed here without change, save that in two cases they have been shortened. The principal work undertaken at the Civic Service House is the teaching of English and civics so that young men and women from Russia, Poland, etc., may prepare themselves as quickly as possible for American citizenship. These compositions will testify to the type of work accomplished.

WOMEN AND DEMOCRACY

Why I believe in Women's suffrage? I believe in Women's suffrage because I believe in a real Democracy, which means, a "government of the people, by the people, & for the people."

I believe in Women's suffrage because, if a home that has a father, needs its mother, too, then every state that has Men voters, needs its Women voters, too. I believe in Women's suffrage because, the issue of Women's suffrage has become the American "exponent of a world wide movement, toward more just & social conditions."

I believe in Women's suffrage because, Women have earned their places in every activity of life, including politics. By right of ability, they are in the professions, in business, in public office, in

Commerce, and industry as well as in the home.

I believe in Women's suffrage because, Women as much as Men, are a part of our economic and social life. The competitive system has driven Women from the home to the factory & to other professions. Therefore, this economic change demands, that they be allowed their rights of franchise in their own behalf. Women as much as Men should also have the voting power, to solve all economic and social problems. After the consideration, and explanation of all this plain seen facts, I may say, that it is of no use now to argue, whether Women can play 'their part in politics, because as we saw the accomplished facts, and their active participating in the struggle for a better Commonwealth.

We are to be most proud to associate after all with American Womanhood, and work together for social, and industrial justice, with a high sincerity of purpose, and with like efficiency.

—JOSEPH WALLACE.

WOMEN AND RESPONSIBILITY

Women unquestionably should be given the right of franchise. They are the chief factors in the home and men go to them for solace and advice. The Women are just as capable as the men mentally.

Men cannot possibly realize, especially in the days of high cost of living how difficult it is for woman to make ends meet with the money they reluctantly part with it at the end of each week. Why should not the women have the right to say who shall rule. Why should they not have permission to register their opinions on governmental problems. Every political problem created by men has been a menace to the women for many centuries. They have had no opportunity to say a word concerning their welfare and welfare of their children. It is only a short period that the colleges threw open their doors to women and they have unquestionably shown marked ability as the men to cope with every problem as a result of their getting equal educational advantages.

I think that the majority of men today believe the modern women to be ignorant and barbarous just as the women were in the times of our forefathers and they fore desire to keep them in the background.

The suffrage question from the men's point of view is very apt to be only the men's question after all. They say that the women who have been given the franchise in these four states Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, have voted so badly that they hesitate to increase the number of fools to go to the polls. I don't believe it is justifiable to give one sex the right of legislation for both. I don't believe that the men have the right to claim the vote because they have stronger muscles.

—FRANCES PLOTKIN.

WHY ONE CAME TO AMERICA

The following are the reasons for my coming to America:

During the last ten years that I lived in Russia revolutions broke out and the government was at war with its people. Business was spoiled, and many were left without work. The cost of living became high and wherever one went he was confronted with difficulties. In face of all these troubles I left the detested Russia and came to America. However, this is not the only reason why I came here. For a long time I had heard that America is a free country where all classes of people are welcome and are treated equally, where the people are protected by the government, where schools and colleges are open to all, where one has many privileges and opportunities to work himself up, and where one is allowed to live peacefully.

Comparing all these facts with the hard times in Russia, I concluded to come here, become a citizen and enjoy all these privileges and opportunities.

—JULIUS KERZENEWITCH.

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE?

It gives me great pleasure to write on a subject which interests me most at the present time.

Should women vote? Yes they should and must have the right for they are carrying the greatest responsibilities for the present and for the future generations.

Women are the chaperons of their children. It is a fact that most children have inherited qualities resembling their mothers more than their fathers, because the mother gives all her time, and strength and power to her children in order to make them good and true citizens.

People claim that if women should have the rights in voting and in politics she would neglect her home. This is ridiculous. Do men neglect their homes and business because they are great politicians? Women have no more work than men have, why should we worry about that? Women must not seek for their protection in a man, she ought to have her own protection and rights. Besides, I should take into consideration the women's own conscience, to have the same rights as men have, they have the same intelligence and capacities that men have. Why not have the same rights then to choose a government and make laws for their sons and daughters?

We know that the greatest percent of women take part in production as well as men. They live their lives behind heavy doors of factories and mills.

Now take the women in her mental development, hasn't she an intellect as well as any man has? Doesn't she sow her seeds on the fields of literature and art? We all read and hear of our great woman poets and writers, Polish and English. Did not women take the great part in the revolutions as in the French and Russian revolutions, where they gave their lives for their countries as well as did the men?

These facts are almost enough to prove that women are as helpful to the communities as men are, and still they are denied their rights to vote.

—REGINA LEFFSHITZ.

PLAN ROAD AROUND CITY OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Congress will be asked next winter to enact legislation providing for the building of a boulevard to connect the chain of historic forts surrounding the national capital.

This fort drive was recommended in the plans for a greater Washington, submitted to Congress in 1902 by a commission. The subject has been taken up by city officials. The city surveyor, in his annual report, recommends the condemnation of five miles of roadway each year for five years, the proposed boulevard to be 25 miles long.

At the last session of Congress provision was made for the condemnation of Forts Davis and Dupont, northeast of Anacostia, in the southeast section of the District of Columbia, and the building of a roadway between them. This improvement will mark the beginning of the plan to build a boulevard 150 feet wide around the city. The proposed roadway will be situated upon the highest land in the District of Columbia, and at practically every point it will afford a splendid view of the city.

MR. CHURCHILL A SPEAKER

WARNER, N. H.—The Warner Roosevelt Progressive Club held a rally at the town hall Friday night. The speakers were Winston Churchill, Progressive candidate for Governor; Prof. George R. Wicker of Dartmouth College, and Principal Justin O. Wellman of Colby Academy, New Low

NEED TO REGULATE EXCAVATIONS THAT INJURE LOCALITIES IS VOICED

Attention is called here by a Monitor reader to the importance of the community taking steps to prevent mutilation of large areas of land such as sometimes takes place where railroad companies obtain their supplies of gravel. In some cases such areas not only seriously mar the landscape and impair the condition and prospects of neighboring property, but become in one way or another a menace to the neighborhood. The situation here described is more or less typical of many places.

NOT the least of the burdens imposed by railroads on a community is the scar in the landscape made by temporary or abandoned tracks, gravel pits, etc., and some of these seem an aggravation without excuse.

In one case of this kind near Boston, a location opened at one time as a passenger track, now is simply a gravel track. From time to time the railroad company takes a little gravel out of this pit, which it owns, but leaves it certainly an ugly gravel pit, likely some day to be dug out much more extensively and to become a menace to the neighborhood, both on account of the use to which the railroad sometimes puts such property, such as a dumping ground for the wreckage of fruit and freight trains, and as a camping ground for imported laborers. Such workmen are permitted to live in barracks of their own devising, or are herded in old cars supplied for their use.

These laborers, usually hired by contract from a boss or padrone, do the work set them, live in part on the neighbors' henneries or other stores for a while, and then are off to Europe or to some other job. What little washing they do may be done in the nearest brook or pond, and some have been known to seriously pollute a trout brook with soap, whitening it for a long distance, with fatal results to the fish and making the water unfit for cattle to drink. The laborers are merciless to game, such as quail, small birds, or little animals that they can trap or catch, and they know too well how to dynamite the fish pools.

Near the place referred to another large tract has been partially opened and made use of in the same ways, more especially as a dumping ground for broken melons and decayed fruit. Fortunately this pit is to be kept back several hundred feet from any street. Not far distant is another large pit stripped of the gravel and of all soil and left barren and unsightly. Still another area of several acres in the same vicinity is now nearly denuded, but so out on a bias that it is a great fan shaped field opened at irregular depths and left as shapeless and ugly as possible, with numerous boulders scattered over it.

few hundred feet farther along we

cross a country road and here are two more partly opened gravel pits, mostly sand, left just as last pleased the eye and most suits the convenience of the corporation. Then there is a section of railroad extending from this point that has been used for the past three years chiefly to store two miles of freight cars not needed—as also have been portions of the gravel track first mentioned.

A bird's-eye view of this territory shows an immense triangle, with a curved base, over half a mile long and with extending wings of gravel pits at the apex, all scar and of little use. It is doubtful if the towns concerned get any adequate return in taxation from such abused territory.

This case is mentioned only as a sam-

ple of what railroads are doing and have done near Boston. The state, county and town should consider long and carefully before allowing any corporation the right to scar acres of territory in this fashion, and something ought to be done soon to compel the railroads to clean up and put in decent shape such great tracts as these.

The railroad corporation is not to blame in this matter, but the community, which has given the corporation license to do its business in a way that results in creating so many waste places in the midst of rural scenery. The time will come when even the necessary embankments will be sodded green and at every station there will be shrubbery and flowers.

GREAT CRATERS OF THE VOLCANO KILAUEA HAWAIIAN WONDERS, DESCRIBED BY A VISITOR

Cover Area of More Than Four Square Miles and the Lake Lies 600 Feet Below the Plane

COLORS BEAUTIFUL

Hawaii has many features of interest and charm, and not the least impressive of its sights is the great volcano, Kilauea, which is now reached easily by automobile and, it is said, may be visited with entire safety. One who recently went to the edge of the crater, the largest in the world, describes the experience for Monitor readers in the accompanying special article.

MUCH has been said by travelers of the natural beauties of Hawaii, of the balmy air, the bright sunlight, the big waves on the shore, the remote summits reaching above the clouds, and of the palms and other vegetation.

However, few visitors are quite prepared for one feature of their journey, the volcano. Most of us picture a cone, heaving its smoke and ashes into the air. But Kilauea does not belong to this type, but to the caldera class of volcano, and has the largest active crater in the world.

Traveling from Honolulu, one must go about 260 miles to Hilo on the island of Hawaii, the most southerly island of the group. From Hilo the railroad carries one within a few miles of the volcano, and an automobile quickly covers the remaining distance. When the writer made this journey in the early morning a pink haze half veiled the white top of



Crater of Hawaiian volcano, showing something of the greater crater, Kilauea, and the pit, Halemauau, where lake is at surface level

Mouna Kea and a purple mist deepened the lines of Mouna Loa. On the roadside, up to a considerable altitude, stretched the great cane fields. The forest with its tangle of vines and blossoms, its ferns and fern trees, its koa and ohea trees, bordered the drive up to the Volcano house. And there at 4000 feet elevation on the side of Mouna Loa is the great crater, Kilauea. The hotel stands on the edge of the outer crater and commands an excellent view of Kilauea and Halemauau and surrounding country.

Crater is Vast

Dropping about 600 feet from the plane above, the great crater stretches out over 2650 acres or 4.14 square miles, and has a circumference of over seven miles. Except where the great hot cracks are emitting steam or the pit sends up its cloud of sulphur vapor one sees only a great stretch of black shining lava crinkled and coiled in fantastic shapes as if it had cooled but yesterday. A

walk of three and a half miles, that seems every step of the way with interest, takes one across this stretch of lava to the pit—Halemauau—the House of Fire.

Again I say, it is a pit, not a cone. This pit is near the center of the great outer crater, Kilauea. It is irregular in outline, is 1000 feet in diameter at the mouth, and tapers away, hopper shape, to the bottom. Its depth is some 700 or 800 feet. At present the pit is filled with lava and the lake rises within a hundred feet of the level. Great fountains of this boiling, seething liquid spout high into the air. To call it liquid fire gives some impression of it, but that is inadequate, for there is a mingling of a deeper red and yellow, a more gorgeous color than fire.

Sometimes the fountains are less active and for a few moments a black skum settles over the surface; then it breaks cloudlike and reveals this lake of

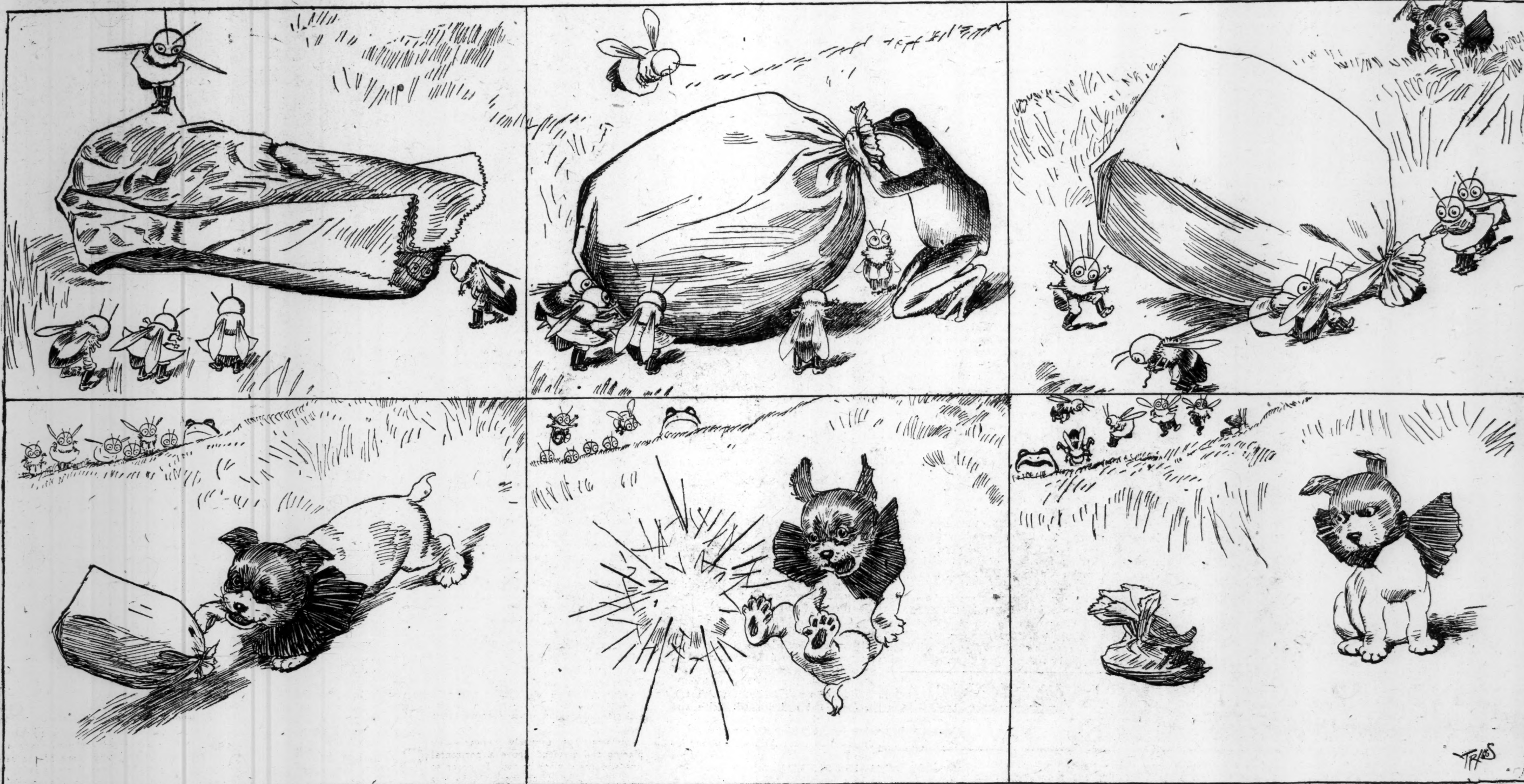
wonderful color. Near the ledge a river-like stream of molten lava seethes along and laps its brilliant color over the inky rocks. It is gorgeous, fascinating, awful, and yet so wonderful. And with the many pilgrims that frequent it, it has done violence to no man. Not a single mishap is recorded.

Recently an excellent road has been constructed, and one may go by automobile, in perfect comfort the entire distance from Hilo, 31 miles, to within an eighth of a mile of the pit. This road winds in and out of the fern forest, the gigantic koa trees, the ohea trees with their dark foliage and brilliant red tassels like blossoms and the fragrant roses and vines, and is one of the most picturesque of drives. One may pause for a look into Kilauea-ike, an extinct crater just at the roadside. Its banks are almost perpendicular and are covered with verdure, but the bottom of the pit, 800 feet down, remains black and shiny lava, similar to Kilauea.

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

It's Bingo, the Bees, the Bag and the Bang.
The merriest theme that a bard ever sang!
We find it begins, as the fun always does,
With a brilliant idea that occurred to young Buzz.

Young Buzz is quite sure that a prank he can copy,
Which he saw a boy play with a thing just as floppy
And empty and wilted as this we see here,
Which the bees are examining quite without fear.

So Frog puffs and blows till he looks pretty flat.
(The artist 'most us'llly makes him look fat);
But the bag slowly swells to a size so respectable,
One thinks it is crammed with—oh, something de-
lectable.

"A bag full of goodies!" exclaims the gay Bingo;
"Of soup, chops or pudding of funny French lingo."
For Bingo in the kitchen is such a sharp looker he
Knows quite a bit about paper bag cookery.

For out with a bang comes the air Froggy blew (flew);
(Oh, how the bees jumped!—every which way they flew)
But Frog shot his eyes with a sigh of deep joy—
For he and Buzz knew what would come of the toy.

Most every one knows who adventures has tried,
That the pleasantest things in the slightest may hide;
A paper bag empty is chock full of chuckles,
If you give it a puff and a knock with your knuckles.

So he goes to get Frog, who is ever his friend,
Always ready a hand in a project to lend;
(Some people think frogs are addicted to croaking,
They're really good fellows and clever at joking).

The bees tie the bag with a stray piece of string,
Then Otto comes rushing the warning to bring;
That Bingo approaches, the innocent pup (dressed up),
Whom the bees love to tease when he's nicely
(Copyright 1912 by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved)

He leaps at the bag with a bound of delight;
He's rather astonished to find it so light;
Yet eager to learn what it all is about
He jumps on it hard—and the secret is out!

Now everything's over, but Bingo's perplexed;
If he weren't such a good dog, he'd even be vexed;
He's learned, though, that things which with joy
Seem stuffed up to be [up to be]
Are sometimes not all that perhaps they're puffed

JUVENILE FAIRS IN OREGON

CLACKAMAS county, Oregon, recently held a series of industrial juvenile fairs which attracted much attention and much favorable comment; in fact, these juvenile fairs have been held nearly all over the state, as a result of a systematic plan outlined by the state superintendent of public instruction and fostered by the Bankers Association of Oregon.

In Clackamas county there were 10 fairs held at as many different places in the county during the same week, so that no one was a great distance from a fair. There were two sections or classes numbered A and B. All pupils under 12 years of age competed in class A and all between 12 and 20 in class B. Each fair district in the county raised a fund by subscription and other ways to provide rewards for the winners. In all over \$1100 were given away.

The purpose of this move is to try to stimulate interest in agriculture and other lines of industrial work among the boys and girls of the county and state. To this end rewards were given for the best of nearly all kinds of vegetables and for pigs and chickens, ducks

and geese, and for canned fruits, jellies and preserves, bread and cakes, and for sewing and manual training articles, including inventions and labor saving devices.

In nearly every instance the fondest hopes of the promoters of the plan were exceeded and large halls were filled with the products of the boys' and girls' labors. One boy had on exhibit 125 pounds of potatoes raised from planting one potato. Another boy, by the use of a hot bed, took the sprouts from one potato and planted them and had on exhibit 12 bushels of potatoes therefrom.

Many counties of the state held their juvenile fairs the week before the state fair and then selected the best from the county fairs and sent them to the state fair, where the Bankers Association, assisted by business men of the state, furnished many handsome rewards for winners in the various lines. The railroads carried all of these exhibits to and from the state fair free. The State Fair Association provided a large building for the juvenile department which comprised a very creditable portion of the state fair.

RING IN A TREE

It is easy to place a ring on the branch of a tree in such a way that it cannot be removed without cutting off the branch. We take a good-sized metal ring and slip it over a branch which has another branch growing quite near to it. Then we shave off the bark of both branches above where the ring is hanging, and bringing them together so that the shaved parts touch, tie them in this position with strips of cloth. After a time it will be found that the two branches have grown together and become one at the place where they were tied, and the ring will thus be in the loop, so that it cannot be removed without injuring the branches, says an exchange. Of course, the experiment should be tried only with a young tree. A ring in this position always creates astonishment in those who do not know how the trick was done.

WHY?

WHY are a cart's small wheels in front? As we cannot but have noticed, every four-wheeled van has one pair of small wheels and one pair of large, and the small wheels are always in front. This is not for the sake of appearance, says the Children's Magazine, nor is it mere chance that places the larger wheels behind. The small wheels are arranged in front so that the van may be able to turn round, for when the horse is directed to the right or left it takes the shafts with it, and these turn the framework of the front wheels. Being small in diameter, these wheels are able to go under the body of the cart when they are turned, whereas if the larger wheels were in front they would be unable to go under the vehicle, and so the van could not be turned.

ESSAY ON BIRDS

From Suburban Life comes this small girl's highly original essay on "Birds": "Birds are a small sort of chickens that live in little dolls' houses set on a pole, and eat crumbs if anybody gives them some. I don't know what becomes of them in winter. The happiest bird is a canary when its folks are good to it, and the cat can't get upstairs, which it mostly does. But this bird lives in a cage, with a cloth at the bottom to keep him from spilling seed, and one on top so that he won't sing down the company when they talk. I am glad that I'm not a bird, because the most I'm kept in is Wednesday afternoon for spilling ink. Wednesday is writing day."

BOY'S COMETS

In an article in the October Woman's Home Companion appears the following: "A young farmer boy in Wisconsin was so interested in astronomy that he built a telescope himself. He ground the lenses himself, and turned out a really serviceable instrument. Not so very far from where this boy lives is the greatest telescope in the world, but every once in a while this country lad, with his crude, home-made telescope, discovers a comet before his neighboring astronomers do. Comets are usually named for the man who discovers them, and so young John Mellish has a number of comets to his credit in the records of astronomy."

APPLE-HUNGRY

A little girl went to spend the afternoon with her aunt and for some time she enjoyed herself hugely, but then she became silent and reflective. A dish of apples was on the table, toward which her eyes wandered frequently, but she had been taught never to ask for anything not freely offered to her. Finally, she said slowly, "I wish I was at home."
Naturally the aunt inquired, "Why?"
To which the little girl replied, softly, "Cause, if I was home I'd eat an apple."
Of course the apple was immediately proffered.—San Francisco Call.

QUEER LANGUAGE

We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes. But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes. Then one fowl is goose, but two are called geese. Yet the plural of moose should never be meese; You may find a lone mouse or a whole lot of mice. But the plural of house is houses, not hie. If the plural of man is always called men, Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pan? The cow in the plural may be cows or kine. But a bow if repeated is never called bine. And the plural of vow is vows, not vine, And if I speak of a foot and you show me your feet, And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet? If one is a tooth, and the whole set are teeth, Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth? If the singular is this and the plural is these, Should the plural of kiss be nicknamed keese? Then one may be that, and three would be those. Yet hat in the plural would never be hose, And the plural of cat is cats, not cose. We speak of a brother and also of brethren, But though we say mother, we never say methren. Then masculine pronouns are he, his and him, But imagine the feminine, she, this and shim. So the English, I think, you all will agree, Is the most wonderful language you ever did see.

—San Francisco Call.

BOY OBJECTS

"It ain't no fun being a kid," observed a boy, bitterly. "You always hafter go to bed when you ain't sleepy, an' git up when you are."—Cleveland Leader.

WHICH KINDS WILL YOU MAKE

THE love of making scrap books is something that belongs to nearly every boy and girl.

There are many kinds of scrap books of course, beginning with the ones made of linen or muslin and pasted up with pictures, and which a baby brother admires, but cannot tear.

Then next, perhaps, comes the picture scrap book that one makes for oneself. I had two wonderful ones in my girlhood, writes Eunice Farland. One was a great big one in which every page was covered entirely with big and little pictures of all kinds. You could hunt for quite a few minutes and still not see everything on the page. This was in one way the most satisfactory book I ever had. In it were pictures of all kinds, cut from illustrated weeklies and old magazines, but every one chosen for some real interest or beauty it possessed. There were funny pictures mingled with the rest which gave zest to the whole volume. When our playmates came to visit us, this book which numbered many pages, afforded hours of delight.

The second scrap book was made of only choice and carefully chosen pictures. It took a long time to complete it. I do not know which afforded the most fun, the first collecting of the pictures, the final careful sorting of them, so as to retain only the best, the actual pasting of them in or the subsequent proud turning of the pages.

There were no colored prints in this, only black and white and brown and white. Later, as color printing became more common, I collected a great number of beautiful color prints. These went into the next scrap book that I made.

Then I had a scrap book for clippings. For this I cut out and saved bits of interesting information, charming poetry, etc.

By and by I began a little scrap book that was a humorous scrap book. The best funny things from newspapers and magazines were put into this.

The best plan of all is to have several scrap books under way all the time. There are many kinds of scrap books, and all of them interesting to make. A scrap book for mother, if she is

fond of cooking, might contain some very choice recipes, some good household hints, etc., or almost any mother would like, I think, a scrap book of good poetry, carefully chosen.

A scrap book for any one who is fond of needlework might contain patterns, novel ideas for embroidery, etc. In scrap books such as this and the household one, there should always be left a few blank pages, so that the recipient may make additions of her own choice.

A scrap book of beautiful and helpful quotations would be an appropriate gift to some older and more thoughtful person.

Besides the pasting of scrap books,

there is, too, the mounting of separate pictures, which is a delightful occupation for boys and girls. These may be kept after they are mounted in a large portfolio and taken out and looked at at will, or the more lovely of them may be framed.

Use photographers' paste and use only a little paste at each corner, or here and there, carefully, and neatly, along the edge.

LEFT-FIELDER

"My boy is at an agricultural college."
"What is he doing at an agricultural college?"
"Studying agriculture, of course. He writes me that he takes care of left garden."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

HURDY GURDY MAN

SEAT the players in a circle and let one of them be chosen as hurdy gurdy man. Then ask each of the others what musical instrument he will be. After all have chosen, the hurdy gurdy man begins to sing:

I'm a hurdy gurdy man.
I'm a hurdy gurdy man.
You must do the best you can
To please the hurdy gurdy man.

As he sings he accompanies himself on an imaginary piano, and the others sing with him and accompany themselves on the instruments they have chosen—for instance, the boy who has chosen to be the drum makes the motions of drumming, and the boy who has chosen to be a hand organ grinds an imaginary hand organ, and so on.

After a few moments the hurdy gurdy man stops playing the piano and begins playing some other instrument. If he plays the drum the drummer must instantly leave off playing the drum and begin playing the piano, the instrument the hurdy gurdy man has just stopped playing. In a moment

the hurdy gurdy man changes to the fife and the fife player immediately takes up the drum, and so it goes on, the hurdy gurdy man changing ever faster and faster till finally he takes up the piano again, whereupon all the players go back to their original instruments, and the game begins all over again.

CALL BALL

This game is best played out of doors with eight or 10 players. One is chosen to toss the ball, and each player is given a number.

The players take positions not farther than the ball can easily be thrown. The tosser then throwing the ball calls one of the players by his number—3, 10, 2 or whatever he may choose. The player with that number must run and catch the ball, not letting it bound more than once.

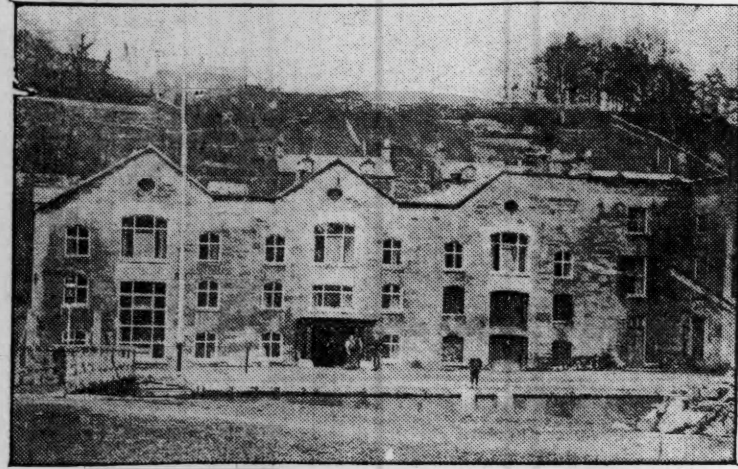
A good tosser keeps the players on the alert, guessing who will be called next, and by sometimes calling one at a good distance from the ball lends excitement to the game.—Brockton Enterprise.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

PIONEER OF CRAFT SCHOOLS

Founding and Progress of Brimscombe Polytechnic
Described by Mrs. Armfield



(Reproduced by permission of H. Tanner, Ebley)

Building at Stroud which is the home of one of the craft schools in England's "Golden Valley"

THE long and beautiful "Golden Valley," which runs up amongst the Cotswolds from Stroud to Sapperton, is an interesting example of an unplanned garden-city. The river Froome, from which many villages, hamlets and houses take their names—such as Frampton, Froome hall, Frocester, Framlode and Frithorne, etc., and the Thames and Severn canal run generally parallel, but often cross and recross each other through this valley. The river is dotted with frequent mills, factories and dwelling houses, once occupied by mill owners, not the ugly brick-and-plate buildings of the Victorian era, but examples ranging from towards the close of the sixteenth century to 1700, and almost all inoffensive when not positively beautiful.

The steep well-wooded sides of this narrow valley are dotted thickly with solid stone cottages, a feature of this district, a beautiful type of building, both simple and strong, piled one above another in the hills, as at Chalford, in a manner reminiscent of the little mountain towns of the French Alps and of Italy.

The lower half of this valley for four or five miles is quite thickly populated, and to a mere visitor (or "foreigner" as the Huguenot and Flemish natives still term anyone living more than a dozen miles away) the division of it into innumerable hamlets is rather disconcerting, every half dozen cottages grouped among the trees bearing some high-sounding name.

The case of Brimscombe is perhaps a little more reasonable than some others, for it has at any rate a church and two chapels of its own, not to speak of a postoffice and a railway station, and it is, moreover, from one point of view, the most important and progressive point of the whole valley, for its polytechnic claims to be the first modern craft school, so far at any rate, as Great Britain is concerned. Like most other institutions that have become of public

benefit, the Brimscombe polytechnic did not leap forth perfect in a night. In the early days of its inception, Mr. Edward Evans, the founder, plodded on with but little encouragement beyond the knowledge that he was helping the young folks of the mills and factories to lead happier and more useful lives.

A visitor to the school, and nowadays their number is almost embarrassing at times, will be struck by the evidence of genuine artistic feeling displayed throughout, from the general plan of the reconstructed building, made by Mr. Randall himself, to the smallest detail of its finishing (the original building being erected in 1793 as a warehouse and general stores of the canal company, including the engineer manager's residence and office).

The various departments are indicated, not in the usual careless way, but by placards written by the students in pure Roman letters; and the wide gallery that runs round the central hall is hung with the best examples of the higher crafts, engravings by Durer having honored place amongst more recent work. The iron and wood work of the students is specially noteworthy, being traditional in its best sense, but not pedantic. Last year a mason's class was organized, the boys going to the quarry to get their own stone and afterwards shaping it into window dressings, etc., with judicious decorations. In this way a vitality is given to the work that can be obtained in no other way. The writer was much struck, on a first visit to the school, at seeing a roomful of busy children studying the beauties of fresh marsh-marigolds they had just gathered from the swamps outside by the stream. The blithe picture, lit by the spring sunshine, seemed to express the spirit of the place and to sum it up in a delightful way, and we felt a very real sense of gratitude that such influences were brought to bear on the coming generation, in the midst of the too often sordid industrial existence of today.

WHY SKY IS BLUE EXPLAINED

WHY is the sky blue? has been asked so often of Prof. L. R. Ingalls of the physics department of the University of Wisconsin, that he has prepared the following:

"The reason for our sky colors and beautiful sunset tints has been known for only a comparatively few years, although the general principles of color have been understood for a long time.

"A leaf appears green because it reflects or sends back to us more of the green than of the other colors which go to make up the white light with which it is illuminated. White paper or paint appears white because it reflects all colors equally well, and black looks black because it absorbs all colors, sending back none.

"All these facts have been known for many years but they apparently led to no explanation of sky color for the simple reason that the air itself is colorless. Lord Rayleigh of England, finally attacked the problem and so discovered the true reason for sky color.

"Realizing that even the purest air always contains more or less fine dust suspended, he studied the effect of such particles on a beam of light and found that they could turn aside or scatter in all directions a certain small share of this light, and that the finer the particles were, the more blue would be the scattered light. The general blue of the sky is due, therefore, to this scattered light turned aside in all directions by these fine particles of dust in the atmosphere. The higher we go the finer the dust we should expect to find and consequently the deeper the blue color. This is the reason for the deep blue or even the indigo blue sky seen from high mountain tops. Conversely, the lower levels of the air have relatively larger dust motes and these turn aside all colors equally, hence the whitish appearance of the horizon sky.

"The sun and the surrounding clouds at sunset appear red because the light has been robbed of so much of its blue color by its passage through the great thickness of air through which we see the rising or setting sun. Anything that

tends to increase the amount of fine dust or smoke in the air enhances the beauty and brilliancy of the sunset, as was illustrated in the years 1883 and 1884 after the eruption of Krakatoa, which literally filled all the air in the world full of very fine dust."—Michigan Farmer.

ENIGMA

I'm always found at home, no matter when or where;
In houses large, or harbors small, you'll find me always there.
I am no kindred of the great, nor care I for the small;
I visit not the parlor, but I'm always in the hall.
In kitchens I can find a place, and there I'm quite at home.
Of beauty I can't boast a bit, yet it's no disgrace, you'll own.
Inside the chests of merchants bold, you'll find me 'neath the lid;
But I will shun the miser's gold; in fact, I always did.
Honest friends I dearly love; though I commit some havoc,
I'm never in the soldier's cot, but in the sailor's hammock.
On sea I never ventured yet, nor into field of battle;
But I'm first in honor's cause, e'en when great guns do rattle.
All human aid is used by me, mechanic's skill I favor.
(Letter H.)

—Children's Magazine.

LITTLE PROBLEM

33. If a third of 6 be 3, what will a fourth of 24 be?
Answer to Little Problem No. 32—Twelve and one half per cent. profit would bring it up to \$900. If I pay 10 per cent of the selling price commission, or one tenth, the \$900 must be nine tenths of the selling price, making it \$1000.

COMMON ERRORS IN LANGUAGE

THE word "expect" is often used in a wrong sense; for instance, in answer to the question, "Do you think she has arrived?" "I expect not," would probably be given as an answer; or, "I expect she has come by this time." To "expect" means to look forward to an event—to wait for a person or thing. It refers only to the attitude of waiting and anticipation, and can not correctly be used in reference to an event supposed to have taken place already. "Suppose" or "imagine" would be correct.

The use of "very" before "pleased" has been lately discussed. It is allowed that "very pleased" grates on the ear, and that it has been decided that "very" should not be used with any past participle of a verb, nor, as a rule, with a qualifying adjective. "Very" is an incomplete adverb, requiring, generally, another adverb to complete its meaning. "Lunch" is sometimes used instead of "luncheon." "Luncheon" is the noun; "to lunch," the verb. "I was glad to have some lunch," would be incorrect. "I was glad to have some luncheon" would be right. "I will lunch with you" would also be correct.

"No" is often used instead of "not." Such sentences as these are not uncommon: "Whether she goes or no," "Whether or no the details prove interesting." Give the sentences in full, without the ellipsis, and the mistakes will be clear. "Whether she go or do not go," "Whether the details prove interesting or not interesting." No one would say or write, "or do no go," "or no interesting." When an ellipsis occurs, the word used should be the same as would be used but for the ellipsis.

When nouns are separated by "or," the verb, instead of being in the singular, is used in the plural; and this mistake occasionally finds its way into writing. For instance, "Mary or her friend have been here." It should be "has" singular, as the verb refers to one person only.

When speaking or writing rapidly, many people fail to make verbs and pronouns agree throughout the sentence; also to make the subordinate clauses agree with the principal one. Such mistakes as these sometimes occur: "A servant's duties are many and varied, and it seems most surprising that they complain of the monotony, and that the round of domestic life fails to satisfy them." "They" and "them" must be "she" and "her," unless the noun be put in the plural. "The duties of domestic servants." "If any one has not yet been to the art exhibition they should lose no time in doing so." "Any one," singular, requires the pronoun of reference to be in the singular also—"he or she should"; or the sentence should be reconstructed, "Those who have not yet been," etc.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

GOOSE THAT ATTENDS ON A COW



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Cow and goose which are constant companions, the latter driving away any intruder

A reader of the Monitor sends the following account of the peculiar actions of a cow and a goose on a farm in Dorset, England.

THIS is a picture taken by me at the Monastery farm, East Lulworth, Dorset, of a cow and a goose. The goose never leaves the cow night or day. It goes with it when the cows are

milked, and sleeps with it on the open field. It will not allow any other cow or any other goose to come near its own cow; if they do, it flies at them. This has gone on for over a year. I have never yet seen the goose eating anything, and it only drinks when the cow goes down to the pond to drink, all the rest of the time it is lovingly watching the cow. IAN FOXTON FERGUSON.

PUGS PLAYFUL

The pug is sometimes called a toy dog, but the writer thinks he deserves better than this, though from lack of training in any useful employment he has not developed much intelligence, says an exchange. He belongs to the mastiff family, and is somewhat allied in the remote past to the bulldog. He should have a very curly tail, and be fawn-colored, and his face should be black up to the eyes. The most famous strain is that known as the "Willoughby." This takes its name from Lady Willoughby de Eresby, who somewhere between 1840 and 1850 imported dogs from Holland and Hungary, and bred them in England. A well-bred and well-marked pug will bring \$100 or \$200. Though lacking in sagacity, pugs are very affectionate and playful, and bear the confinement of the house better than any other breed. They scamper over the carpets in their play as freely as others do over the turf. For these reasons and because of the softness and shortness of their coats they are much liked by ladies and children as pets. A pug kept in the house should never be overfed, and should be kept out of the kitchen.

TRY IT QUICKLY

Betty Botter bought some butter.
"But," she said, "this butter's bitter;
If I put it in my batter,
It will make my batter bitter.
But a bit of better butter
Will surely make my batter better."
So she bought a bit o' better
Better than the bitter butter,
And made her batter better.
So 'twas better Betty Botter
Bought a bit of better butter.
—Continued.

IT DIDN'T MATTER

"What are you doing, dear?" asked the little girl's mother, as she paused to look at some very strange marks the child was making on a piece of paper.
"I'm writing a letter to Lillie Smith," was the answer.
"But, my dear," laughed the mother, "you don't know how to write."
"Oh, that doesn't matter, mother! Lillie doesn't know how to read!"
Ladies Home Journal

BOY SCOUTS GROW

The growth of the Boy Scouts of America in June, July and August was more rapid than for those three months a year ago. James E. West, chief scout executive, reports that commissions were issued in three months to 1027 men to act as scoutmasters and assistants; that 54 men were registered as scout commissioners and that 25 local councils were organized. There are at present 6,710 scoutmasters, 995 assistant scoutmasters, 272 scout commissioners and 438 local councils.

The total number of scoutmasters registered with the Boy Scouts of America is 8,000. That number has been cut down recently to a solid working basis by Chief Scout Executive West. He is determined to have only active scoutmasters on his list and also determined to keep in touch with every scoutmaster so that the actual strength of the scout movement can be determined at any time.

COMBINED LUNCH

Five high-school girls and their mothers decided upon the following arrangement, says an exchange. Instead of carrying a single lunch every day, each girl selected one day out of the five school days of the week, and on that day carried enough lunch for five. The effect not only simplified matters, but added to the quality of the lunches. All agreed that food was to be simple and wholesome, and that candy and pickles were to be eliminated. Five white paper napkins and a small lunch cloth were provided with each lunch, which was served in picnic fashion. Lunches were planned for the day before instead of being hastily gathered up from the remains of the breakfast-table or instead of supplying the girl with a dime for the candy man.

NEW GAUGE

Hazel Hatch was playing in the yard near where her mother had some clothes hung out to dry. "Hazel," called out her mother, "go and feel of those clothes, and tell me if they are dry yet." So Hazel went to them and felt. "Well, mamma," she said doubtfully, "they are just about luke-dry!"—Youths Companion.

"RUN IT OUT"

When you once have hit the ball,
Run it out.
Though your chance be great or small,
Run it out.
Many a fumble comes, you know,
Write, "or do no go," "or no interesting."
When an ellipsis occurs, the word used should be the same as would be used but for the ellipsis.

Come the best, or come the worst,
Run it out.
You are gone? All right, but first
Run it out.
Would-have-been or Might-have-been
Never have a chance to win;
Lively now and dig right in!
Run it out.

You may fail? Of course, but still
Run it out.
If you don't, you know you will.
Run it out.
How alike is the beginning
Of the losing and the winning—
Just an eyelash to an inning—
Run it out.

Courage now and keep your heart!
Run it out.
Nothing comes without a start,
Run it out.
Other Shakespeares might be printing,
Other Titans might be tinting,
If some constant coach kept hinting,
"Run it out!"
—Edmund Vance Cooke.

SIGN ORIGINS

When you make the sign + in a problem of addition, perhaps you do not know that you are really using the first letter of the word "plus" in a somewhat altered form. At first the capital letter P was used, but as it was made more and more quickly and carelessly the top part of the letter became merely a horizontal line drawn across the center of the vertical.

The sign used in subtraction has even a stranger history. The word minus was first shortened into "mus," with a horizontal line above to indicate the contraction; after a while only the letter "m," with the line above it was used; and finally the letter was dropped, and now we have only the hastily made horizontal line.

As multiplication is but a shorter form of addition, the plus sign was turned sideways into a character resembling the letter x.

Division was formerly indicated by placing the dividend above a horizontal line and the divisor below. In order to save space in printing the dividend was placed to the left and the divisor to the right, with a simple dot in place of each.
—Christian Advocate.

CANDLE HOLDER

Now is the time when many boys go to camp, and sometimes at night we want to stand a lighted candle down, but have no candlestick in which to place it, says the Children's Magazine. We take any ordinary penknife with two blades, and, opening these, one horizontally and the other at right angles to the handle, we stick the candle upon the one blade, and place the other blade in the trunk of a tree, the post of a gate or in any similar convenient position. Every boy has a knife, and therefore carries a useful candlestick about with him.

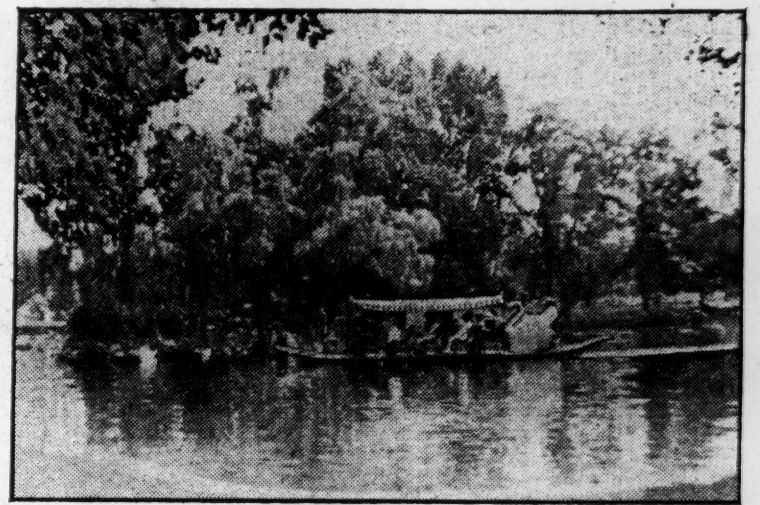
IRISH CAMP AND PLAYGROUND

AN interesting ceremony took place on Thursday in horse show week in Dublin, says a Monitor contributor, when the lord mayor opened a working boys' camp on the site of the old Ormonde market, which had lain derelict for 20 years. This ground, situated in a congested area, had been previously acquired from the owner, Lady Spencer Chichester, who gave it at the nominal rental of 1s. per month, and contributed £100 as well towards the expense of transforming this city eyecore into a well-equipped shelter, where the very poorest boy may find a bed, bath, supper and breakfast for one penny each, at any hour from 6 p. m. to 9 a. m. Games and amusements will also be taught. A library will be established shortly and a night school begun where the boys will be able to improve their education, due regard being given to the practical side.

The objects of the "camp" were fully explained in an appropriate speech by her excellency Lady Aberdeen, to whose initiative and executive powers the credit for this excellent work is due. Lord Aberdeen also spoke, and Dr. Tait Mackenzie of the Pennsylvania University told of similar good works being carried on in America.

On the following day, close by, the opening of a children's garden playground by the Marchioness of Ormonde was an equally interesting event, at which the lord lieutenant, Lady Aberdeen and a representative body were present. Under the supervision of two competent lady gardeners the once unsightly spot was now revealed enclosed with walls and railings, furnished with shelter sheds, flower beds, baths, orange-box cradles, and a sand pit for infants, benches and every comfort required, in reason, for a spot where small folk may

CAMERA CONTEST



Scene in Public Garden, Boston, on whose pond children take charming rides on swan boats

BOSTON'S Public Garden is pictured today by a photograph sent by D. D. Warner, who wins this week's award. The view includes one of the swan boats which ply on the pond, to the great delight of hundreds of children every summer. The pond is so irregularly shaped as to appear extensive, although its area is only 3½ acres. It contains a rocky wooded island and is crossed by an iron bridge. In the garden bloom flowers of numerous varieties through the summer months; there are trees and shrubs and several monuments of noted men.

Honorable mention: Isabel Dawson, Decatur, Ill.; J. Carl Beltz, Marietta, O.; Harold Blood, Goffstown, N. H.; J. Frank Morgall Jr., Dayton, O.; Rena E. Chand-

ler, Malden, Mass.; Dorothy Segerson Newton Highlands, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$5 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

SALT AND WATER EXPERIMENT

ANYTHING that will dissolve is soluble, and when it is dissolved we call it a solution. When the liquid in which a thing is dissolved has taken all it will hold it is a saturated solution, and the value of such a solution is that you always know the exact strength because the liquid will hold just so much and no more and will do it all the time exactly as a clock.

Here is an interesting experiment that you can make which will show you just what dissolving and saturation mean, says the New York Sun. All you want in the way of apparatus is a tall, thin glass, some water, some table salt and a pair of scales. Either letter scales or kitchen scales will do.

Put your empty glass on the scales and weigh it. You will probably find it weighs about three or four ounces and it will hold about eight ounces of water. Keep the glass on the scales and pour into it exactly five ounces of water and then set it aside for a moment.

Now weigh out exactly two ounces of common table salt and stir it into the five ounces of water a teaspoonful at a time. As you stir you will find that the salt disappears, and although you keep adding more it all disappears in the water. This is because salt is easily soluble in water.

By the time you have stirred in all the

two ounces of salt you will find, if you have weighed both the salt and the water carefully, that you have a saturated solution of salt. Put the glass back on the scales and although you will see that the water is not a quarter of an inch higher and is quite clear, it weighs seven ounces instead of five, which shows that the salt is all there.

Now a saturated solution means that it will not hold any more of the same thing. To prove that this is a saturated solution just add another teaspoonful of salt, and you will find that it sinks to the bottom of the glass as salt. Stir it all you like it is still salt, floating around in the water undissolved.

In order to be sure of getting a saturated solution of anything it is usual to put in more than the liquid will take up and let it settle. By pouring off the upper or clear part you are sure that it is saturated, and whether you drop a gallon of it or a teaspoonful or a drop, you are certain of getting five parts of water to two of salt.

Now if you will pour your saturated solution into a pan and put it on the stove until it gets hot, you can add a little more salt and it will dissolve, but just as soon as the liquid gets cool again the extra salt will "precipitate," as it is called, and leave you the same clear water and salt above it in the proportion of five to two. That is why so many things that we wish to dissolve are put into hot water, such as the hypo you use in photography. Heat hastens the process of dissolving.

If you let the saturated solution stay on the stove until the water boils and watch it you will find that the water will all boil away, but your salt will stay right there, and after the last drop of water is gone you can take the salt back to the scales and weigh it, and there will be just the same two ounces that you stirred into the water a short time ago and which seemed to have disappeared forever.

QUARTER TRICK

First of all borrow a 25 cent piece and a large handkerchief. Spread the handkerchief out squarely on a table and place the quarter in the middle of it. Now invite any one to pick up the handkerchief so as to bring it into a vertical position, with the coin still in the center, supported by the handkerchief only.

The explanation is simple, says the New York World. Take hold of two diagonally opposite corners of the handkerchief, with the thumb on the upper surface of each, and stretch vigorously. The handkerchief will form a tense fold, or "overlap," on either side of the coin; and if the handkerchief, still in this condition, be lifted into a perpendicular position, the quarter will remain held in the fold.

RIDDLES

What odd number when beheaded becomes even? Seven.
What enlightens the world though dark itself? Ink.
Why is "a" like 12 o'clock noon? Because it is the middle of day.
Spell mouse-trap with three letters. Cat.—New York World.

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CADET SYSTEM IN AUSTRALIA WINS ENGLISH PRAISE
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The meeting of the Imperial Cadets at Toronto has brought the cadet organization under further public notice. Colonel Hanson, honorary secretary for the Imperial Cadets Association, speaking of the organization recently made special and appreciative reference to the Australian system of military training among boys. Colonel Hanson regards the Australian system as the only alternative to the continental conscript armies.

The Australian system is founded on the home and the school. The training begins with boys under the age of 14, who undergo a two years' training and are known as the junior cadets. The senior cadets have a four years' training, which takes place between the ages of 14 and 18. From the ranks of the senior cadets are recruited the militiamen, who do seven years' training from the age of 18 to 25 before passing into the reserve.

It is this system which Colonel Hanson advocates for England; a scheme founded on the schools and introducing a compulsory universal system of continuation schooling. The officers would be drawn from the elementary school masters, who would take up cadet commissions. The organization of English boys on these lines would provide, as it is providing the commonwealth, a highly trained and efficient citizen force and at a reasonable cost.

ROAD TO TAP TIMBERLAND
WENATCHEE, Ore.—Thousands of acres of rich timberlands, heretofore untouched by man, are to contribute their wealth to the upbuilding of an immense lumbering industry on the upper Columbia river, by the advent of the Great Northern extension of its line to Pateros, 75 miles north of here.

NEW POWER LINE COMPLETED
KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—The California & Oregon Power Company has completed its power line from the south into Klamath Falls and connected with the power lines here.

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RURAL LIFE IN WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS, IMPROVED BY SCHOOLS

Live Superintendent Transforms Poorly Equipped and Inefficient System and Benefits Parents and Pupils

PEOPLE COOPERATE

One county superintendent of schools of vision in Illinois is making his work tell for increasing the attractiveness and practical advantages of country life in a way that is arousing enthusiasm and enlisting cooperation among the people in his territory. The methods by which he has achieved unusual results are described as follows:

WHILE all the world has been speculating as to the causes which have led to the desertion of the farm for city life by so many, and theorizing as to the best manner of restoring the balance, O. J. Kern, superintendent of schools for Winnebago county, Ill., has been getting to work, just where his duties placed him, and doing something. And the improved conditions in the county today, if there were nothing more, indicate the soundness of his judgment and the excellence of his methods.

When Mr. Kern was chosen superintendent of the county schools in 1898, there were more than a hundred little old one-room schoolhouses, in various stages of repair and unrepair, scattered throughout the county. Contrasting their unkempt appearance and lack of equipment with the cheery up-to-date and thoroughly equipped buildings provided for the children of the neighboring city, Mr. Kern believed that he understood one reason why young folk do not appreciate the joys of rural life, since childhood impressions are lasting. To ask for new buildings or many improvements before he had proved his armor was useless.

During the winter every school officer, and almost every farmer in the county received numerous bulletins from the department of agriculture on tree planting and tree culture.

When the County Teachers Institute gathered at the Rockford high school in the spring of 1901, Mr. Kern understood the situation, his plans were laid and the campaign opened. The walls of the corridors and of the assembly room were covered with copies of the world's great pictures, loaned by a Chicago company. One period of 45 minutes each day was devoted to illustrating talks on art and their work, by some one qualified to handle the subject, and on the tables in the bookroom were piles of books on art, lent by the public library of Rockford. An additional period was devoted to the reading of these books. A library expert was present who gave instruction in elementary library work and the care of books which each teacher was required to take. There were also talks on the use of supplementary reading for the enrichment of reading, geography and history work, on the masterpieces of literature, and on applied nature study.

When the teachers departed each carried a list of books on art to be found in the library at Rockford, that she might continue her study along that line, and also a printed program for Arbor day celebration. And Arbor day was celebrated that year in more than a nominal way. Such a cleaning up of yards; such a planting of trees and shrubs and vines; such a raking and polishing up of lawns Winnebago county had never known. The school officers caught the feeling. Buildings were painted, inside and out, fences were repaired, in many cases new heating plants were installed, and many other improvements were set on foot.

The following year the Twentieth Century Library movement was inaugurated. Each school is expected to get at least one entertainment each year, the proceeds of which are used for establishing a school library and purchasing pictures and school equipment. Beside this, Mr. Kern, by making the annual graduation exercises especially interesting and charging a small admission fee, has gathered a fund sufficient to purchase traveling libraries, the books which circulate throughout the

county, remaining at a school for a term. This year a number of books suitable for the adult reader have been added, that the home may reap some of the advantages which the school boys and girls enjoy.

Winnebago county is now rapidly abandoning her one-room schoolhouses, with their handfuls of pupils, and building fine consolidated schools. The one at Seward, which was built in 1905, is said to be the first consolidated school in Illinois. Since this was established one has been erected at Harlem, and plans are on foot for the building of several others in different parts of the county.

It was Mr. Kern also who gave to Winnebago county the Boys Experiment Club, which has awakened great interest not only among the boys but throughout the county, in the growing of high grade corn. Corn is their text book and under the expert direction of the agricultural college at Champaign, they are learning so to read and interpret it that Illinois and the nation will be richer for their efforts.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—The great college game is now battling with the great American game for popular favor. The closing of the baseball season and the opening of the football season bring both of these games before the public and the contest will close only with the end of the world's series to be fought out in October between Boston and New York. Just now baseball has the better of the argument and will hold more than its share of public opinion until the Giants or the Red Sox are hailed as world's champions. Football will never have as many devotees as the summer game, although those who prefer it are as enthusiastic as the most ardent Giant or National rooter. Football will never command the following gathered by baseball. Games are fewer and far between and played almost entirely by colleges and the greater number in college towns. There are few people in the entire United States who have never had the opportunity of seeing more than one baseball game a season at a nominal price, while there are thousands who have never seen a game of football. In spite of these drawbacks, however, it is a great game.

OTTAWA CITIZEN—The extent of the natural gas resources of the Canadian West, and the degree to which they are being developed and used, are not well known in eastern Canada. Attention is called to this fact by the proposition made . . . to the city of Winnipeg by an Alberta company to pipe natural gas to that city and supply it at the rate of 25 cents a 1000 feet. In order to do this an expenditure of \$20,000,000 on the part of the company was necessary. This large cost stands as the proof of the faith of the westerners in the extent of the natural gas resources. Gas is already being used there in large quantities for lighting and heating purposes. It is said that houses are heated easily and at low cost . . . Fourteen thousand feet of gas have rather more than the heating capacity of a ton of the best coal, according to local estimates, which means a very large saving.

CALGARY, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat have been using the gas for years, with perfect satisfaction. It is hard to estimate the value of this particular resource in the Canadian West. In a territory where there is little or no wood and where coal is not easily to be obtained, natural gas will mean everything in the solution of the fuel problem.

RICHMOND NEWS-LEADER—Coeducation at the University of Alabama is to the front as an issue in that state, and the Birmingham Age-Herald, which strongly favors the system, thinks it is coming. The question is of interest here owing to the fact that Dr. George L. Denny, for 10 years president of Washington and Lee University, is now president of the Tusculoosa institution, is practically the head of all the Alabama public schools and will be charged with carrying out the innovation. It has been claimed or assumed in some quarters that Dr.

Opera to Have New Stars and Fresh Scenery

MR. RUSSELL INSPECTS OPERA ANNEX

Director of Boston Opera Company on Return From Europe Looks Over Equipment and Tells His Plans

Henry Russell, director of the Boston opera house, was found yesterday afternoon in the addition to the opera house, which was completed during his absence. He expressed pleasure and approval as he inspected the building and noted its advantages.

"This is a new proof," he said, "of Mr. Jordan's generosity where the Boston opera is concerned. Only those of us who have experienced the rehearsal conditions of the past three years can fully realize what these spacious rooms mean. Now orchestra, chorus and ballet can continue their work without interference with each other. It will simplify our labor and it will make for that perfection in the artistic results for which we are striving."

Asked concerning the offerings for the coming season, Mr. Russell stated that there was little to add to the announcements already made. "They are correct in every respect, and practically cover all that is decided upon at present. Our initial production will be Offenbach's 'Tales of Hoffman,' and I believe the performance will reveal beauties in both music and mounting, which have been left undisclosed by any previous presentation in this country. Mr. Caplet is making some changes in the score, which without in any way taking liberties with the composer's purpose, will tend to make the work more logical and interesting. The mountings, too, which Mr. Urban is preparing, will, I feel sure, be a delight to the public."

"Our Sunday concerts," continued

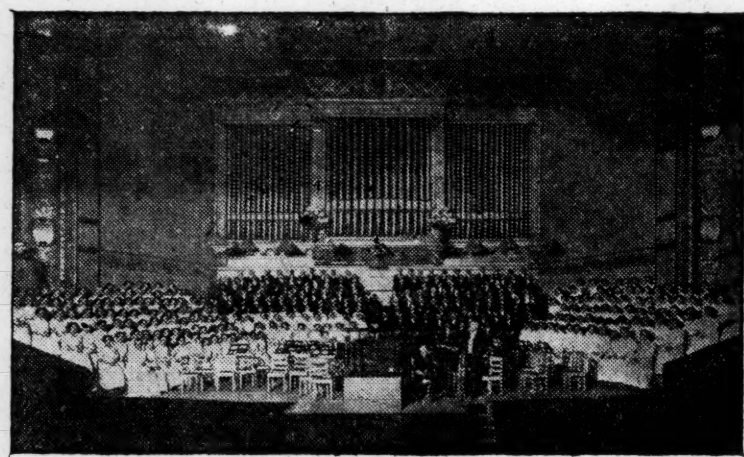
Mr. Russell, "will, we hope, be of true appeal. We have decided to give them in the afternoon instead of in the evening. The programs will be somewhat more classical in character than they have been in the past—concert-like rather than operatic—and we shall have the cooperation of distinguished soloists."

"I do not wish to forestall criticism," said Mr. Russell when questioned relative to Miss Mary Garden's performance of "Tosca" in Paris. "but I will say that I consider her presentation of the character one of the finest she yet has offered. In the second act of the opera she gave a performance which vocally was admirable, and histrionically in my opinion, comparable only with that of Mme. Bernhardt. She freed the scene from all that was melodramatic, and lifted it to the plane of the undeniably tragic. Bostonians are to have the first American hearing of this excellent Tosca, for Miss Garden will present it here on Monday evening Dec. 2, the first night of the second week of the season."

Mr. Russell expressed himself as pleased because of the association of W. L. Hubbard with the opera house. "Mr. Hubbard comes as one of my long-time friends. We first met in Chicago seven years ago, when I was there with the San Carlo opera company. He is an authority on all that pertains to tonal art. To have him at the head of the publicity department of the opera house means that the sensational will be eliminated from all official communications made to the public through that department, and that the artistic and the musical will receive their due. It is along the lines of lecturing, however, that I feel Mr. Hubbard's influence will be of even greater value."

Just as he was leaving Bremerhaven for New York last Tuesday, Dr. Muck cabled C. A. Ellis, manager of the Symphony orchestra, his first program which will be played on Friday afternoon, Oct. 11, and Saturday evening, Oct. 12. It comprises the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, the "Roman Carnival" overture of Berlioz, the symphonic poem, "Mazeppa" of Liszt and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" of Wagner. His later programs will be announced after his arrival next week, and also the names of the new works he intends to produce during the season.

VOCAL SOCIETY AT SYMPHONY HALL



Aim of People's Choral Union is to spread love of music and to give opportunity for self-expression

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION READY TO OPEN ITS SEASON

In Jordan hall at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Oct. 13, the People's Choral Union will hold the first rehearsal of the season. Persons wishing to join the union may take a moderate sight-reading test the same afternoon at 3 o'clock or at the same hour Oct. 20 or 27. During the season the union will rehearse and present publicly high grade part songs, cantatas, and full standard oratorios. The work will be conducted by Frederick W. Wodell, who has had charge of the union since 1908 and under whose direction the union has given Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Gade's "Crusaders," Haydn's "Creation" and other notable classics.

Elementary classes in sight reading will also begin at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 13. These will be held in recital hall of the Conservatory building, and T. F. McAuliffe will act as instructor. A night class for beginners will be held at the same place every Wednesday at 8 o'clock, beginning Oct. 16, with Herman A. Sheild as instructor. An extension class will meet Wednesday evenings at the Y. M. C. A. in Somerville. Any man over 18 and any woman over 16 may join the sight-singing classes even though at the time of joining they have no knowledge of notation or the rudiments of good singing. An advanced class in singing will meet in recital hall Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. This will be open to those who have had one year's instruction in the elementary class or have a fair knowledge of sight reading.

During the season the elementary and advanced classes will each give invitation concerts, and in the spring they will unite in a choral exhibition and concert at Jordan hall under their respective leaders.

The payment of 10 cents a lesson is the only expense to members connected

DR. MUCK TO PLAY "EROICA"

New Symphony Conductor Will Open Season With Beethoven Work

Just as he was leaving Bremerhaven for New York last Tuesday, Dr. Muck cabled C. A. Ellis, manager of the Symphony orchestra, his first program which will be played on Friday afternoon, Oct. 11, and Saturday evening, Oct. 12. It comprises the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, the "Roman Carnival" overture of Berlioz, the symphonic poem, "Mazeppa" of Liszt and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" of Wagner. His later programs will be announced after his arrival next week, and also the names of the new works he intends to produce during the season.

The first of the auction sales of season tickets to the Symphony concerts comes on next Monday morning, Sept. 30, when the \$18 seats for the public rehearsals will be sold. The seats will be put up for auction in their regular order beginning with the first row on the floor and the premium at which they are bid in will be added to the upset price of \$18, no more than four seats being sold on one bid. The seats open to competition will be shown on a diagram and will be marked off as sold. Tickets will be delivered in the hall and must be paid for as soon as bought or they will be immediately resold.

The sale of the floor seats will occupy the whole morning and the balcony sale will be reached sometime between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The seats to be sold Monday comprise the entire floor, excepting the last nine rows, which are under the balcony; and the entire first balcony, except the last five rows, which are under the second balcony. These two lots of seats, the upset price of which is \$10, will be sold on Tuesday. The second balcony is not sold for the public rehearsals, as this is held out for the 25-cent "rush" tickets sold on the day of the rehearsal.

Thursday morning beginning at 10 o'clock the \$18 seats for the 24 Saturday night concerts will be sold.

The last day of the sale will be Friday, Oct. 4. Then all the rest of the seats of the house will be sold with an upset price of \$10, these seats being not only the last nine rows on the floor and the last five rows in the first balcony, but the entire second balcony.

MME. CALVE TO SING

Mme. Calve will give a concert in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 20. Mme. Calve will give her own condensed version of "Carmen," which has been arranged for concert performance, besides several arias and duets, in the latter of which she will have the assistance of Galileo Gasparri, her husband.

WORCESTER FESTIVAL

The annual festival of the Worcester County Musical Association opens at Mechanics hall, Worcester, Wednesday evening, Oct. 2, with Verdi's "Te Deum" and Parker's "Hora Novissima." The soloists are Mmes. Gluck and Keyes and Messrs. Wheeler and Werrenrath. Arthur Mees will conduct. On Thursday evening, Oct. 3, Schumann's cantata, "Ruth," will be sung, with Mmes. Homer and Hudson-Alexander and Messrs. Connell and Werrenrath as soloists and with Mr. Mees as conductor. The association will give miscellaneous concerts on the afternoons of Oct. 3 and 4 and on the evening of Oct. 4. The orchestra will be the Boston Symphony men under the lead of Gustav Strube.

VOCAL SCHOLARSHIP

The New England Conservatory of Music is offering a one-year free scholarship in the vocal normal department, for which students who have good voices and musical ability may compete. The examinations for the scholarship will be held at the conservatory on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock p. m. and on Friday, Oct. 4, at 3 p. m.

The first exhibition, which will extend through October, will be held in the Art Institute of Chicago. Other dates and places are: December, Indianapolis; January, Pittsburgh; February, Buffalo; March, St. Louis; April, Cincinnati; May, Philadelphia; June, Baltimore.

The number of exhibits will be limited to 200 and no work included in the exhibition three years ago will be accepted.

EIGHT CITIES TO SEE BRONZE SHOW

NEW YORK—Through the efforts of the National Sculpture Society a circulating exhibition of bronzes by American sculptors will be seen in eight American cities during the next eight months. It will be similar to one arranged by the society three years ago.

The first exhibition, which will extend through October, will be held in the Art Institute of Chicago. Other dates and places are: December, Indianapolis; January, Pittsburgh; February, Buffalo; March, St. Louis; April, Cincinnati; May, Philadelphia; June, Baltimore.

The number of exhibits will be limited to 200 and no work included in the exhibition three years ago will be accepted.

CONFERR ON PARCELS POST
WASHINGTON—Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield of Boston is here to confer with the officials of the postoffice department on the establishment of the parcels post. Mr. Mansfield is one of a number of postmasters here, including Morgan of New York, Campbell of Chicago, Smith of Philadelphia and Atkins of St. Louis. The postmasters will be here for several days.

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COUNTIES NAMED FOR FAMOUS AMERICANS

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill.—The names of the 102 counties in Illinois contain data from which the philosophically inclined may make observations as to the relative value of the arts of war and the arts of peace, as viewed through the eyes of their worshippers, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Six counties are named after Presidents, four are after Governors, 16 after statesmen and politicians not citizens of Illinois; and 24 in honor of military and naval heroes. This last is the largest class in the list.

Besides the 24 heroes several of whose names are in other groups, are as much in military life as in civil.

The Presidents, after whom counties are named, are: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Monroe and Jackson, Adams county, however, being named after John Quincy Adams, sixth President, instead of John Adams, second President. Four of the 19 Governors of Illinois gave their names to the following counties: Bond, Coles, Edwards and Ford.

Bond, however, was established the year before Shadrach Bond was elected Governor in 1818. Ford county was the last being formed, Feb. 17, 1853.

A study of the counties has been made for years by S. L. Spear of the secretary of state's office, who is considered the best authority in the state.

The 16 citizens of Illinois other than the four Governors, who were distinguished by having counties christened after them, were, of course, celebrities of early days.

Celebrities of today evidently have but little chance to achieve the distinction of bestowing their names on Illinois counties. In addition to the 102, Illinois at various times has authorized the organization of 13 others.

Among those which failed to get on the map was one named "for Abraham Lincoln." The act was passed March 9, 1867. Lincoln county was to lie between Champaign and Vermilion, taking a strip from each about 36 miles long and from four to 20 miles wide, but the organization was never completed. The greatest citizen of the state has no county named in his honor.

Stephen A. Douglas' name was bestowed on a county Feb. 8, 1850. Besides Lincoln, other counties that failed to get on the map were Coffey and Michigan in 1837, Allen and Okaw in 1841, Audubon, Benton, Marquette and Milton two years later, Highland in 1847, Oregon in 1851, Harrison in 1855 and Holmes in 1857.

The largest county in area is McLean, with 1101 square miles; the smallest is Putnam, with 173 square miles. The chamber.

NEW TROLLEY LINE AND STEEL PLANT PLANS DISCUSSED

DENVER—Plans for an electric railway between Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and for a new steel manufacturing plant for Colorado, were discussed at a recent meeting of the chamber of commerce.

A. E. Van Deusen told what the Denver, Colorado Springs & Pueblo Interurban Railway Company was planning to do. The company has been promoting a railroad between the ports named for about four years.

A representative of the Rother Steel & Iron Company, which was incorporated here last May with \$5,000,000 capital for the purpose of manufacturing steel by a new process, told what that company hoped to do.

It proposes to operate in Adams, Jefferson and Arapahoe counties. The officers of the company assert that a bed of magnetic ore, the kind it proposes to treat, containing 50,000,000 tons, exists near the Wyoming border.

It was announced that the industrial committee of the chamber had not investigated either proposition and had not formally endorsed them. No action was taken on the propositions by the chamber.

THE WORLD FAMOUS Williams' Jubilee Singers

SAME PERSONNEL NINE SEASONS



On their Annual Tour of Western Canada and the Pacific Coast States.
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Oct. 3 Eau Claire, Wis.
Oct. 4 St. Paul, Minn.
Oct. 5 St. Cloud, Minn.
Oct. 6 Fargo, N. D.
Oct. 8 Portage la Prairie, Man.
Oct. 9 Minnedosa, Man.
Oct. 10 Yorkton, Sask.
Oct. 11 Saskatoon, Sask.
Oct. 12 Regina, Sask.
Oct. 13 Battleford, Sask.
Oct. 14 Yorkville, Alta.
Oct. 15 Edmonton, Alta.
Oct. 16-21 St. Edmonton, Alta.
Oct. 22 Lacombe, Alta.
Oct. 23 High River, Alta.
Oct. 24 Calgary, Alta.
Oct. 25 Medicine Hat, Alta.
Oct. 26 Lethbridge, Alta.
Oct. 27 Moose Jaw, Sask.
Oct. 28 Weyburn, Sask.
Oct. 29 Swift Current, Sask.
Oct. 30 Regina, Sask.
Nov. 1 Winnipeg, Cent. Cong. Church.

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CHINA'S REVOLUTION PRECURSOR OF UNPARALLELED INDUSTRIAL BOOM

Investigators Predict That as Awakening of Newest Republic Progresses, Business World Will Be Astonished

RESOURCES GREAT

A new and informative light on the new industrial possibilities of the ancient empire is furnished by James Cantlie and C. Sheridan Jones in their book, "Sun Yat Sen and the Awakening of China," as shown by the following passages.

THERE can be no "possible probable shadow of doubt" that the revolution in China is to be the precursor of one of the greatest industrial "booms" that the world has ever seen. Consider first the neglected mineral resources of the Flowery Land. The world has only faintly realized the value of these deposits. Huge reserves of anthracite coal and vast quantities of iron are two of China's most important assets. Both have been proved: neither has been worked. True, for centuries the Chinese have been busily engaged in working the coal outcrops in Hunan, and in other parts of the empire. But how? By means of shallow pits and the most rudimentary appliances for dealing with water, which finally overwhelmed them. True, also, that recently numerous attempts have been made upon the part of various financial groups to develop the vast deposits of coal on modern lines.

There was, for instance, the famous Peking Syndicate, formed to exploit the metalliferous areas of the two rich provinces of Honan and Shansi, provinces which, according to the scientist traveler, Baron von Richthofen, contain enough coal and iron to keep the world busy for 2000 years. The prospects of the syndicate were, therefore, excellent. But what took place? The shares, it is true, went to a premium on the stock exchange, but the actual coal and iron raised were a negligible quantity. Disturbed conditions prevented any operations until 1902. Then there were difficulties with the Chinese government, who procrastinated as only Celestials can.

Finally, so it is alleged, it was discovered that the original contract of the Peking Syndicate was defective, inasmuch as the English and Chinese texts differed in some essential particulars, and it was, unfortunately, never agreed which text was to be the authoritative one. There have been other syndicates formed with prospects just as alluring, with histories just as barren of results to every one except the lawyers. It was essential, in fact, to the development of China that a new spirit should animate her government, that a new

faith should quicken the pulse of her people, and the inevitable has happened. Both the Peking Syndicate and the basket method of mining belong to an era that has definitely closed, and the first care of the republican government, once it has provided for national defense, will be to organize upon modern lines the development of the national wealth whose neglect was alone sufficient to condemn the empire. Let us see for a moment what this means to China. "While in Teng-Chow-Fu," says Mr. Brown, "we witnessed a pathetic ceremony. There had been no rain for several weeks. The kaoliang was withering and the farmers could not plant their beans on the ground from which the winter wheat had been cut. The people had become alarmed as the drought continued, and they were parading the streets bearing banners, wearing chaplets of withered leaves on their heads to remind the gods that the vegetation was dying, beating drums to attract the attention of the gods, and ever and anon falling on their knees and praying, 'O Great Dragon, send us rain!' It was pitiful. This country is fertile, but the population is so enormous that, in the absence of any manufacturing or mining, the people even in the most favored seasons live from hand to mouth, and a drought means the starvation of multitudes." Obviously a people living almost exclusively on agriculture and disdaining mining and manufacture must be inured to a standard of living that appears incredibly low to the westerner, with few comforts and with their very food liable to constant menace. Inevitably the industrial awakening must check this impoverishment of the people.

Let it be remembered that a direct result of this impoverishment is infanticide, the greatest blot on the Chinese escutcheon, for it should be noted that this horror is prevalent only where grinding poverty obliterates natural affection. The effect of the industrial awakening will be felt far outside China. It will provide the European and American exporter with such a market as trader never dreamed of. With the republic China has entered definitely upon a course of commercial development, and we have only to reflect for an instant upon the vastness of her population to realize that this way lies an economic revolution such as the world has never seen. No effort will be required on the part of the Chinese to enter industrial life, for which alike their instinctive capacity for craftsmanship and their sense of discipline eminently fit them.

Once the Chinese find his standard of life rising, once his wants increase and multiply so that his consumption becomes considerable, obvious, his country will offer unequalled opportunities for the expansion of trade. Already there are indications that point in this direction. Modern inventions, more varied foods, articles of comfort formerly unsuspected of the Celestials, these have already made themselves known in China. The peasant is no longer content

with the wretched tallow candles and "oil lamps" with their wicks floating in cups; he wants kerosene instead of bean oil, and he is learning to buy American lamps, and thus Chinese households are being rescued from the misery of semi-darkness. In Canton the narrow streets are brilliant with houses lit with German chandeliers and lamps—cheap, perhaps, but infinitely superior to those they have replaced. Not only are new lamps for old demanded, but there is everywhere in China evidence of the liveliest dissatisfaction with the wretched housing conditions, and for the mud roof of a generation ago bright red tiles are being substituted. The impact of western ideas has created a host of new demands of which Europe is already feeling the benefit.

The old days when China bought next to nothing from the west are over. At a banquet given by the foreign ministers to the Emperor and Empress dowager in the famous summer palace outside Peking a few years ago, the guests cut York ham with knives from Sheffield, and drank out of German glasses. And not merely the aristocrats and the wealthy, but the people themselves are touched by the new spirit. The children that went naked are being clothed, and already thousands upon thousands of sewing machines are buzzing in countless Chinese homes. Fathers and mothers are learning to vary the eternal monotony of "rice diet." They are learning the superiority of wooden floors to ground encrusted with filth, of good roads to tortuous paths through heaps of putrid garbage.

In a word, China is becoming civilized, and as a purchaser of western goods she will easily outdistance all competitors. The change set in prior to the revolution, which will enormously quicken the pace. Cotton and flour mills have been springing up in various parts of the country. Silk flatures fitted with modern plant are everywhere on the increase. Small native-owned iron foundries and machine shops with European machinery are being established along the coast, river, and rail, and during the decade 1890-1906—a period that included two wars, several famines, and many sporadic outbreaks—the net value of the foreign trade of the country increased 80 per cent, from 366,329,983 taels in 1897 to 646,726,821 taels in 1906.

"If these things are done in the green twig, what shall be done in the dry?" Remember, the above increase was effected in the teeth of the opposition of a government bent upon hampering trade in every possible respect. The contrary will be the policy of the republic, whose leaders realize to the full that they are responsible to countless millions whose only escape from abject poverty lies in the expansion of trade. And they will seek to extend that trade, first and foremost, by the provision of such a system of railways as will liberate the immense mineral resources of China and make their development a commercial possibility.

attorney, are being auctioned off by the Lewis J. Bird Company at its auction rooms, 32 Bromfield street. The auctions begin at 11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

A special importation of English greatcoats is being shown by the Collins & Fairbanks Company at its store, 283 Washington street. These greatcoats are suitable either for street or motor wear, being light enough for one and warm enough for the other. The line of motor garments this company is showing at this time is especially attractive. It includes caps and gloves as well as coats.

men are now employed in the tideland industries. Morning and night their only way of getting from the center of the city to their work is by foot. The commission figures that a street car line across the bridge will be a paying investment from the start, and rather than grant a franchise to some private corporation purpose to build, equip and maintain the line itself, getting electric power to operate the cars from the new municipal power plant which will have a large excess supply to permit of the city's growth.

The idea seems to have met with popular favor. The first plan of the commission was to include the \$87,500 in the 1913 budget, now being made up. Even without the car line, however, the 1913 budget will total \$926,015, which must be pruned a bit more to keep within the 13 mill levy limit.

In order to build the car line at once and permit some new sewer work needed, the commission is now planning to ask the voters for a \$200,000 bond issue. This will be submitted at a special election as soon as the necessary formalities can be arranged. It will also give the voters opportunity to express themselves as to whether they want to see how a municipal car line operates in comparison with the regular city lines operated by a corporation.

Looking still further to municipal ownership of public utilities, the new 25-year franchise just drawn up by the city attorney for the Sunset Telephone Company to replace the telephone franchise expiring in 1915, permits purchase by the city under certain restrictions, should the city care to engage in the telephone business.

I. O. O. F. GRAND LODGE MEETING MINNEAPOLIS—That between 75,000 and 100,000 people will be drawn to Minneapolis next September by the meeting of the sovereign grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is predicted by Frank H. Castner, grand representative to the lodge, who returned to Minneapolis recently from Winnipeg, where he succeeded in obtaining the 1913 convention.

FURNACE TO COST \$350,000 BALTIMORE—The Ritter-Conley Company of Pittsburgh has just been given the contract by the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrows Point, to rebuild its No. 2 or B blast furnace, as it is generally known. The expenditure involved in the projected rebuilding will run over \$250,000.

AEROPLANE FLEET REVIEWED (By the United Press) PARIS—At the conclusion of a review by M. Millerand, the French war minister, of 72 flying machines, 20 aeroplanes rose together and went off to their stations on the frontier.

CONTEST SOUTHERN TRADE BALTIMORE—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will open freight offices in Norfolk on Oct. 1 and announcement is made that Edward S. King will be appointed commercial freight agent in charge of the Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina territory. In thus strengthening its freight agencies in the South, Baltimore and Ohio-Chicago Hamilton and Dayton system will make a strong bid for the traffic originating in the southeastern states.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Reality." Sunday School at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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LEONARD L. COWAN

Attorney at Law, 601 Old Building, Chicago.

ELIJAH C. WOOD

Attorney and Counselor, 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer

PETTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH. ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—1908 5-passenger 6-cylinder Stevens-Duryea; \$500, \$250 down and the balance monthly installments. W. L. WRIGHT, 43 W. Cottage st., Roxbury, Mass.

CANADA PRODUCES

BIG NICKEL SUPPLY

OTTAWA, Ont.—"It has just been discovered that Canada possesses the key to the European naval problem," States a leading article in Conservation, the bulletin of the commission of conservation of the Dominion government. "When Schneider, in 1889, introduced the use of nickel into the manufacture of steel armor plate, he little realized that he was placing in Canada's hands a great means for maintaining the peace of the world."

"Battleships without nickel-steel armor would be utterly helpless before modern guns. If nickel were no longer obtainable, armor construction would go back a quarter of a century."

"Canada today produces about 90 per cent of the world's supply of nickel. Practically all of the remainder comes from New Caledonia, an island in the southwestern Pacific, controlled by France."

CONTEST SOUTHERN TRADE

BALTIMORE—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will open freight offices in Norfolk on Oct. 1 and announcement is made that Edward S. King will be appointed commercial freight agent in charge of the Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina territory. In thus strengthening its freight agencies in the South, Baltimore and Ohio-Chicago Hamilton and Dayton system will make a strong bid for the traffic originating in the southeastern states.

AEROPLANE FLEET REVIEWED

(By the United Press) PARIS—At the conclusion of a review by M. Millerand, the French war minister, of 72 flying machines, 20 aeroplanes rose together and went off to their stations on the frontier.

ROOMS

LOOK OUT!

Take notice that no one has been authorized to use the name of L. D. Gibbs, Superintendent of Advertising for the 1912 Boston Electric Show, or any other official connected with the management of the show, in making any arrangements with proprietors or managers of boarding houses in any part of the city for any rooming or boarding accommodations during the time of the Electric Show, from Sept. 28 to Oct. 26, inclusive.

It is reported that someone is doing this and collecting a fee from interested people as a commission or charge for registering.

THE 1912 BOSTON ELECTRIC SHOW.

BACK BAY, 5088-R—Pleasant, homelike rooms; permanent or tourists; private fam.; ref.; near cafes and places of interest. MRS. WHITE, 170 Huntington ave.

BACK BAY, 38 WESTLAND AVE. TWO AND THREE ROOMS with bath and kitchenette.

COLUMBUS AVE., 212, Suite 17, Hoffman House—Side room, steam heat, hot and cold water.

COMMONWEALTH AVE.—Fur, front room, reasonable; private family, own terms. Tel. 2543-B B. B.

DENMARK ST., 7 Large sunny front room, one flight; furnishings for two.

DESIRABLE HOME in private family is offered to business gentleman or lady; one of the best residential streets in Dorchester; breakfast table

Supplies for Women and the Home

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Ladies' Attention

I am now prepared to show the latest models in
Ladies' Tailoring for Fall and Winter
NEWEST IMPORTATIONS in Broadcloth, Cheviots, Serges, Worsted, etc.
Including the best silk and satin linings.

\$40.00

DAVID COHEN

Ladies' Tailor and Habit Maker.
Telephone Back Bay 5148-R
316 NEWBURY STREET
Furs Remodeled and Repaired.



FRANK WISTUBA

Practical Furrier
New Garments Made to Order
Furs Repaired and Remodelled

521 Washington Street, BOSTON
Tel. 1073-W Oxford

CATHERINE SHEA

DESIGNER OF HATS
FORMERLY OF NEWTON

Announces that she is ready to take Orders for the Making
and Trimming of Fall and Winter Millinery at
Room 13, 872 Boylston St., Boston
SPECIALTY—First Class Workmanship and Material Guaranteed. Moderate Prices.

Blanche de Wolfe

149 Tremont Street
Oct. 1st, 2d, Tuesday and Wednesday

Invites you to her Fall Opening of
Imported Dressy Hats
ALSO TAILORED HATS
LATEST DESIGNS and MODELS

CHAPIN

Custom Corsets
\$12 and \$15
SPECIALTY

Fitting corsets to your entire satisfaction for perfect comfort and freedom of movement, combined with the latest lines.
248 BOYLSTON STREET

Spencer Corsets

Custom Made.
Front or Back Laced.
Beautifully designed and strictly up-to-date.
Guaranteed to keep shape until worn out.
Custom Made Lingerie and Petticoats
Miss B. W. Logan
462 BOYLSTON ST., ROOM 210
Tel. 2949-M E. R.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FINE FURS

Call and see our complete line of
and be convinced that you can make a positive saving of 40% with us.
Motor Coats in Hareton and Leopard a Specialty. Furs Altered, Repaired and Redyed at Extraordinarily Low Prices.
41 WEST STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Oxford 113.

Miss Amy Dalrymple

Wishes to Announce Her Removal
From 603 BOYLSTON ST. to
Trinity Court, 175 Dartmouth St.

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP

LADIES' HATTER
59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
UP ONE FLIGHT.

Let Us Bleach Your WHITE SWEATER

We know how. It will not stretch out of shape. White is permanent and will not yellow. Ready for delivery in four days.
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H. Stepper & Co.

Ladies' Tailors
159A Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
Near Keith's Theatre.

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BOOKS

Nutshell Boston Guide

Boston in all its phases. Made for citizen, student and tourist; should be in everyone's pocket. Ask of newsstands, or send 30c to NUTSHELL SEEING BOSTON COMPANY, Box 53, Back Bay Postoffice, Boston.

SMALL PAMPHLETS

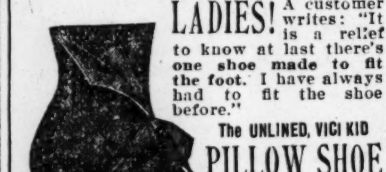
Bound in cloth, \$1 per volume, or in full Morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, \$2 per volume. Delivered to any address in U. S. Correspondence solicited.
WM. S. LOCKE
BOOKBINDER
17 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

TO SPEND FOR BOOKS. CORNHILL BOOK SHOP, 66 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

BOOKS Old and New

A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals
Back Numbers of Leading Magazines
FOUNTAIN PENS
We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence invited.
SMITH & McCANCE
BOOKSELLERS and IMPORTERS
38 Bromfield St., Boston
Telephone your orders—Fort Hill 2221



LADIES! A customer writes: "It is a relief to know at last there's one shoe made to fit the foot. I have always had to fit the shoe before."
The UNLINED VIGOR PILLOW SHOE
eases the foot and pleases the eye. Soft, easy, neat and stylish.
No lining to wrinkle and tear. Made in Goodear welt and turn style.
Price includes O'SULLIVAN RUBBER shock absorber of new, live rubber. Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Write for Free Catalog and self-measure blank.
PILLOW SHOE CO.
Customers Everywhere. Trade Mark Registered
181 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass.
Opposite main entrance South Station



A boon to women. Prevents corset sores from breaking through high elastic friction. Odorless, washable. Fits any corset. At stores or by mail.
Nainsook plain, 25c pair; silk, lace trimmed, 50c pair.

Merkham Trading Co.

7 West 22d Street, New York

MISS FISK'S New Red Glove Shop

44 West St.
Is showing very attractive Gloves for Men, Women and Children.

MRS. B. M. DICKSON Millinery

Imported and Domestic Hats
Order Work a Specialty. We Welcome Your Inspection.
248 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

MRS. C. D. FULLERTON

is having her classes in MILLINERY and DESIGNING, at her home, 14 Park Drive, Brookline, would be pleased to see her old pupils, also new ones who are interested. Formerly Instructor at Parker Memorial for 10 yrs. with great success. Tel. 408-N Brookline.

DOLL REPAIRING

Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied, eyes replaced, dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 59 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. OX. 885-W.

HETZER BROS.

FURS Remodeled, Repaired, Re-dyed.
561 Washington St., Boston. Room 403.
FRENCH and Domestic Hats for sale. Orders a specialty. Materials accepted if desired. CHRISTIAN, 367 Tremont St.

MILLINERY—NEW YORK

Miss E. Brown
Knabe Bldg., Room 601, 437 Fifth Ave., New York
Latest styles. Sensible prices. Mail orders promptly filled.
Finest Materials.

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The most important part of picture-taking is the developing. If this is properly done your pictures will certainly be satisfactory.
Our method and equipment for doing this work is the best that can be obtained.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
RALPH HARRIS & COMPANY
26-30 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

LEATHER GOODS

Leather School Bags
Largest line in Boston. All grades and sizes at reasonable prices. Located in the wholesale district, we do not have the high and consequent high prices of the retail district.
CUMMINGS' TRUNK FACTORY
637 Atlantic Ave., opp. South Station, near Essex St.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

SAUER'S
THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACT
BY EVERY TEST
UNDER NO. 25

ANTIQUE JEWELRY

Antique Strung Pearl Jewelry
FREDERICK T. WILMER, 31 WEST ST., BOSTON

CHIMNEY SWEEP

Consult W. E. Smith Co. If your chimney has a poor draft, or needs to be swept or repaired; we do work in Boston or suburbs. 16 Chauncy Pl., Jamaica Plain. Telephone 529-W Jamaica.



THE GOODWIN CORSET
Now comprises through the entire line a type of every need. Each has been a careful study in construction and grace of line, reproducing the natural beauties of the feminine form. AT THE
Exclusive Millinery Shop
—OF—
Esther Rodman
687 BOYLSTON ST.
Tel. B. B. 2964-L

Announcement

MRS. M. FERGUSON, for many years connected with the well known dressmaking establishment of MME. DRISCOLL, announces her association with MRS. L. KAUFMAN in the dressmaking business.

MRS. FERGUSON guarantees satisfaction.
HIGH CLASS DRESSMAKING.
MODERATE PRICES.

Kaufman & Ferguson

28 Westland Ave., Back Bay, Boston

Human Hair Goods

switches, strictly first quality, from \$8 to \$40. Switches, second quality, from \$2 to \$10. Pompadours from \$2 to \$10. Ladies' hair and full wigs, gentlemen's wigs and toupees at very reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited.
C. BERNYER, 149 Tremont St., Boston. Room 301, New Lawrence Bldg. Phone Oxford 1277-J.

The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Curling soft rubber only. It is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

UPON REQUEST

We will mail you one of our beautiful illustrated 1912 catalogues. Utilize your saving of combings or extra hair by having it made over into the very latest styles of head dress. It is such an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-dress up to date.

MME. PEAL & SON

80 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Distinctive Hats

CONTINUOUS SHOWING
Also Unique Novelties
MISS EUSTIS
301 KENSINGTON BUILDING
687 BOYLSTON ST. B. B. 4989-J

SINGER'S HAT BLEACHERY

Ladies' Velour, Felt and Beaver Hats Cleaned, Dyed and Reblacked in Latest Styles.
149 Tremont St. Cor. West St. Lawrence Building, Room 407, Boston

RICHARD L. KANE

Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.
1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 241-2 Brookline

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Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS
Phone Bell Main 812.
Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies

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POULTRY PAPER, 44-124 page periodical, up-to-date, tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; 4 months for 10c. POULTRY ADVOCATE, Dept. 6, Syracuse, N. Y.

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RUGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 87 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 668.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

The Goodrich Methods in Europe.
ALFRED J. GOODRICH
FLORENCE A. GOODRICH
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English Governess
Highly Recommended
PREPARES BOYS FOR SCHOOL
English subjects, French, elementary Latin, music, drill. MISS COURT, 8 Bankersville Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S. W.

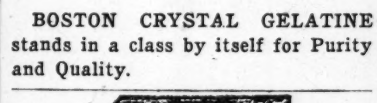
MEMORIZE THIS TRADE MARK



BOSTON Crystal Gelatine

Madam:—Have you ever tried BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE? If not send us your name and address and that of your grocer and we will send you a Full Size Package FREE

BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE stands in a class by itself for Purity and Quality.



CRYSTAL GELATINE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER

This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all sediment. UNGLAZED PORCELAIN FILTER. Careful families USE IT. Write for a CATALOG TO



AGENCIES: Worcester, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; New York, N. Y.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Orange, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Montreal, Quebec.

BOSTON FILTER COMPANY

CHelsea, MASS. U.S.A.

F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation

61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON
Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving, pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

A VACUUM CLEANER

—FOR—
\$9.50
It operates like a sweeper, but cleans by the Vacuum Process.

J. W. BUSH

215 Huntington Av. BOSTON
Phone B. B. 4487-R
FOR SALE—A brass bed, mahogany chiffonier, new; owner going away; price \$35. Apply 5 Abernethy Chambers, Suite 2.

PLUMBING

F. G. GEORGE W. H. R. GOUDY
Successors to Paine Brothers
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, STOVE AND FURNACE WORK
Dealers in Stoves, Furnaces and Kitchen Furnishings.
3 HARVARD SQ., BROOKLINE
Telephone Brookline 710

McMAHON & JACQUES

Plumbers and Steam Fitters
Established 1896
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.
Tel. 420 B. B.

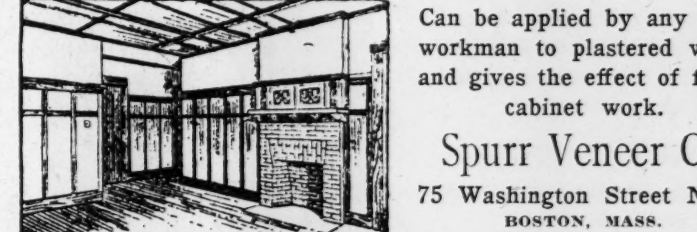
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

REINHARDT'S

233 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

SPURR "Papered Veneers"



Can be applied by any good workman to plastered walls, and gives the effect of finest cabinet work.
Spurr Veneer Co.
75 Washington Street North
BOSTON, MASS.

Thousands of Clever People

constantly use Burrill's because of its wonderful efficiency as a cleanser. The result is beautiful teeth and a perpetually fragrant breath.



Sold Everywhere For 25c

USE BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Guaranteed by NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., LYNN, MASS.

DON'T TRAVEL WITHOUT Aerofume

You cannot always be sure of finding odorless hotels or boat staterooms. You may get the best room and find it stale with tobacco smoke or musty from disease.

Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume destroys all disagreeable odors. Its perfume is delicate and pleasant for the home, office, school and all public places. A trial will convince. Buy of your local dealer, or send us his name and 25c for a box of 16 Pastilles, with holder.

Paul Manufacturing Company

36 FULTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Makers of CANDY, the celebrated Silver Polish.

"There Is No Core In Our Ice"

Telephone South Boston 540
Prompt Delivery in Back Bay, Roxbury and Dorchester.

ORDER THIS SEASON FROM THE Central Ice Manufacturing Co.

110 MT. VERNON STREET, DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Perfect Cleaner

for your Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets in the home. When you treat your valuable Rugs at home you KNOW with what company they mix. ALADDIN Shampoo removes stains, soot and grime, besides restoring the sheen and color. Pamphlet by mail. ALADDIN is condensed in cans to make two gallons of cleaning fluid. Philadelphians can get ALADDIN at Mitchell, Fletcher & Co. stores. By mail 50c carriage paid. Distributed by THE CAPITOL RENOVATING CO., 10 S. Market St., West Philadelphia, Pa. Agents wanted.

PERFECT DUST BEATER

Agents Wanted
No beater can compare with it for durability or beating qualities. Size 8 1/2 x 23 1/2 ins. Send for free catalogue.
The F. W. Krenschamp Co., 56 Pine St., N. Y. City.

Wedding and Card Engraving

Steel Embossed Letter Heads and Monogram Stationery
MCKENZIE ENGRAVING CO.
155-157 Franklin St., Boston

SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE BAKERY

And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied
"REINHARDT'S"
233 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Harrison Supply Company

Established 1900.
Nathan C. Harrison, General Agent.
5 and 7 Dorchester Ave. Extension
BOSTON, MASS.

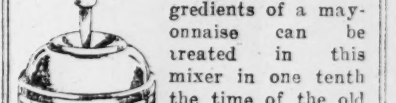
Granite and Marble Polishing Supplies of Every Description
Celebrated New Process
STEEL SHOT
SCOTCH SHOT DIAMOND GRIT

Sole Owners and Producers of the Stacey Step-Cocks and Stacey Steel Hose Nipples, Pneumatic Tool Hose and Supplies, Granite Cutters' Tools.

Sole Producers of the BOSTON BUSH CHISEL—No bolts nor Wedges. The Perfect Bush Chisel. Dallett, Barre, Kotten Pneumatic Tools at Manufacturers' Prices. GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHING MACHINERY. Hand Power, Electric, Pneumatic. 100-Page Illustrated Catalog Free.

Roberts Lightning Mixer

The complete ingredients of a mayonnaise can be treated in this mixer in one tenth the time of the old method, and with far better results. By its use you can also reduce your butter bill one half. Let us tell you how. Circular free. 50c by mail. Agents can make big money.



DORSEY MFG. CO.

88 Broad St., Boston

Portable Floor Lamp

Adjustable—3 ft. to 5 ft.
Adjustable in height from THREE to FIVE feet. Made of heavy tubing finished in Brass, Oxidized or Nickel. It's a beauty; indispensable for piano, work table, reading room, porch, couch or any purpose where a direct light is wanted. Fitted complete with socket, shade, cord and plug, ready for use. Price \$7.00 shipped direct from factory, where we are not represented. FREE pamphlet showing other styles of self-adjustable electric fixtures. Write today.
THE RUNKEL MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

A Time and Trouble Saver for the Woman Who Irons.

(Patented in U. S. and Canada)
You know the time wasted and the bother caused by sewing or tacking on the ironing board cover. Quick Catch Clips hold covers tight and smooth without tacking or sewing and you can change covers in 30 seconds. Quick Catch Clips fit any board. Last for years. Practical and convenient. Ask for Quick Catch Clips at your hardware or department store—or send 25 cents in coin and we'll mail you a set.
THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

A. E. Stoddard & Co.

Decorators and Painters
85 Purchase Street - Boston

Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer and Holder Combined.

No more biting of thread, nor hunting for wax.
10 Cents, by Mail
Universal Thread Cutter
110 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

L. C. Stevens & Co.

UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS
WALL PAPERS and AWNINGS.
700 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St.
BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1913.

Smoky Wall Paper

AND CEILINGS
No Dirt, No Trouble. Write for Circular.
Est. 17 yrs. 19 Milk St., Rm. 33, Tel. M 1934-M
BOSTON WALL PAPER CLEANING CO.

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4380 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

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REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

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BROOKLINE

RICHTER TERRACE

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
FOR SALE—Stone and brick house near the Hotel Beaconsfield, containing 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms; just renovated throughout; new hardwood floors, new open plumbing, electric lights and every improvement; heated from outside steam plant; convenient to the Beaconsfield station. Will be sold at a reduced price as owner has left Brookline. RUSSELL.

REDUCED

FROM \$90 TO \$75
An attractive suite of 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms in a brand new apartment house in Brookline, with all the up-to-date improvements including maid's room on same floor, rear piazza, heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. To be rented at a sacrifice, as present lease cannot occupy same. RUSSELL.

FURNISHED HOUSE

TO LET IN BROOKLINE
Centrally located, within short walk of Coolidge Corner; 10 rooms, modern bath, hot-water heat, electric lights, hardwood floors; all modern and completely furnished. RUSSELL.

TAPPAN STREET

FOR SALE—Brick and stone terrace house containing 10 rooms and 2 bathrooms, finished in oak and white enamel, hardwood floors, electric lights, central heat, 5 fireplaces; just renovated throughout and ready for immediate occupancy. Will rent with privilege of purchase if desired. RUSSELL.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON
1321 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE CORNER, BROOKLINE
219 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLINE VILLAGE
CARRIAGE SERVICE AT COOLIDGE CORNER OFFICE

IN LONGWOOD

Corner estate just listed for sale in or near the Hotel Beaconsfield, brick house of 12 rooms, bath and laundry, hardwood finish, marble floor in hall and hardwood floors in living rooms; steam heat, 3 fireplaces; stable for several horses and 17,000 sq. ft. of land. Terms and further particulars at either office. RUSSELL.

Near The Beaconsfield

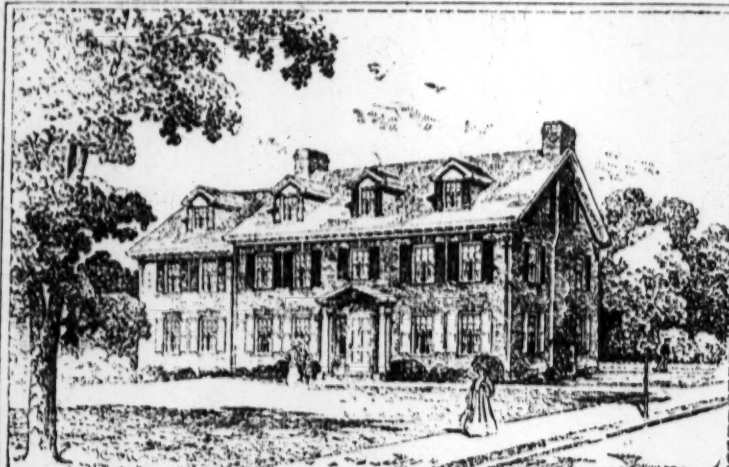
FOR SALE—An estate on Tappan, near Beacon st., comprising a house of 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms, hardwood floors, open plumbing, electric lights, combination hot water and radiator heat, 3 fireplaces, with frontage of 100 ft.; will be sold at a greatly reduced price if taken immediately. RUSSELL.

Furnished Apartment

TO LET—An unusually large suite with all outside rooms, fireplaces, several bathrooms, heat, continuous hot water and janitor service; extremely well furnished, mostly in mahogany, with choice Persian rugs, etc. RUSSELL.

FOR EXCHANGE

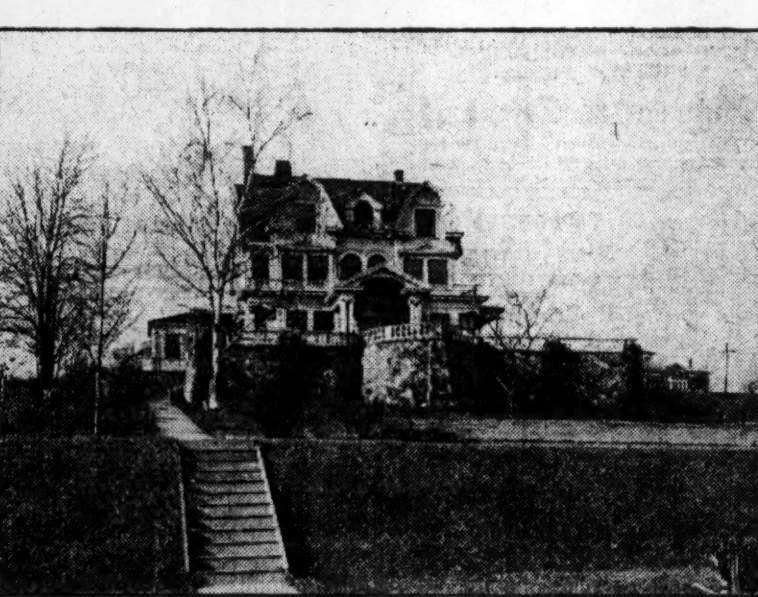
Several new apartment houses in Brookline, constructed of stone and brick and containing all the latest improvements; related to good tenants on lease, showing good net income. Non-productive properties in other localities taken as part payment and in some cases as an even trade. Full particulars at either office. RUSSELL.



This House For Sale at Fisher Hill, Brookline

A restricted community of individual homes, lived in by their owners, and one of the most desirable spots in the Metropolitan District. The house has been built by day labor and is an honest job. Its exterior is of brick, with both exterior and interior in the Georgian period. It has 13 rooms, 4 bathrooms, ample hanging room, hot water heat, 6 open fires, oak floors, intercommunicating telephones, and is piped for vacuum cleaning. It will be sold with 10,000 square feet of land for \$20,000. More land may be had and a liberal amount may remain on mortgage. This house is on Clark road near Beaconsfield station, which is 15 minutes from the South station, and near Beacon street electric at Dean road. Plans and specifications and other land in this choice locality of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High street, June, Summer.

CHESTNUT HILL



FOR SALE—This most attractive estate, situated on an elevation, overlooking the Chestnut Hill Reservoir. House is thoroughly built and contains fourteen rooms, beautifully finished in hard woods and white enamel; hardwood floors, hot-water heat, fireplaces, electric lights and many other modern features; commodious stable and about 1,000 sq. ft. of land.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 Old South Bldg., Boston, 1321 Beacon St., Brookline

A Beautiful Estate for Sale
Covers about 60,000 sq. ft. is within convenient distance from Boston, Providence and Worcester, and has two pretty lakes nearby. Fifteen large rooms, including dance hall or billiard room, three spacious bath rooms with open plumbing, set basins in principal chambers, isolated quarters for servants, large stable-garage, etc., provide all conveniences and attractions for family of means and refinement. Property is in first class condition and well adapted for business, private club house or inn. Will be sold at a bargain to desirable party. Address T 50, Monitor Office, Boston.

FARMERS
Country estates, houses, bungalows and building sites. Houses to rent.
FREDERICK A. KING
Room 3, Tel. 655, Ammen Building
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

REAL ESTATE—INVESTMENTS
OREGON TIMBER
Eight hundred million feet old growth virgin timber, 80 per cent Oregon pine, 20 per cent white cedar. Close to rail and water transportation. Title and cruise absolutely guaranteed. Price \$800,000. Liberal terms. KIMBALL & SOMERS, 501 Syndicate bldg., Oakland, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN
FOR SALE—Store and dwelling corner, lot 60x120; store, 25x50; dwelling, contains 11 rooms and bath; hardwood floors, hot water heat, gas and electric light; a choice location and excellent investment. CHARLES G. BEYER, 732 Lake st., Appleton, Wis.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA
FOR SALE—Nine-room house at Shawmut beach on Narragansett Bay; all modern improvements; price \$3500. Apply JOHN J. SAWYER, Pawtucket, R. I.

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If you want a small property in a nearby town or a farm or a plot for building let me know; my list increases daily; prices from \$800 up. **FREDERICK A. KING**, Ammen Bldg., So. Framingham, Mass.

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WINTHROP HOUSES for sale and to rent by **FLOYD & TUCKER**, 84 School st., Boston.

TURKEY SAID TO BE PLAYING LAST CARD

NEW YORK—A despatch to the New York Herald from Chiasso, Switzerland, says that it is believed that Turkey is playing her last card in order to find out whether Italy's decision in regard to the sovereignty of Libya is irrevocable.

The Turkish foreign minister has given further assurances of the Porte's determination to introduce reforms in all parts of the empire and says that foreign advisers will be engaged for the reorganization of the central and provincial administrations.

Advices from Samos, a Greek island off the coast of Asia Minor under Turkish sovereignty, say that the number of insurgents there is increasing daily. Four sailing ships, bringing Turkish reinforcements, have been unable to land their forces owing to the fire of the insurgents. Sufilis, the Samian leader, has presented an ultimatum to the Turkish troops demanding their surrender and offering to transport them to Asia.

(By the United Press)
CONSTANTINOPLE—An armored warship was ordered to Samos Island today to land Turkish reinforcements, as the rebels have prevented troops from landing by fusillades from the shore.

A Berlin message to the Boston Financial News says that Bulgaria and Greece have begun mobilizing against Turkey according to the Tagblatt today and Serbia is expected to follow suit immediately.

MARSTERS OFFERS PICTURESQUE TRIP

Vacationing in the autumn is growing in favor. Especially popular is the trip through the Deerfield valley at this time of the year, when the changing foliage adds new beauties to the scenery, through the Hoosac tunnel to Albany, then down the Hudson by day, one of the most picturesque of trips, or by night, with the searchlights playing upon both banks on the way down. The Fall River line is the route from New York to Boston. This trip is offered, with all expenses, at \$18 by George E. Marsters. Besides this low rate for Oct. 5, 9 and 16, tours of eight, nine and 12 days to Bermuda, with four to eight days on shore, will be made. On Oct. 11 to Gettysburg, the caverns of Luray and Washington and many others. Itinerary may be had of George E. Marsters, 248 Washington street, Boston.

IMMIGRANTS BRING TO U. S. FORTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS IN YEAR

WASHINGTON—The 1,114,989 aliens—immigrants as well as aliens temporarily here—arriving in this country during the last 14 months brought \$46,712,697. The immigrants had an average of \$38 per capita during the fiscal year, and \$40 during the two months following.

These figures are given in a comparative report made to Commissioner General Keefe of the immigration bureau. The report shows that the tide of immigration is greater than a year ago, although the first five months of the fiscal year ran behind the previous year's figures.

Of the fiscal year arrivals 1.6 per cent were debarked. The immigrants from Canada carried the greatest amount per capita, and those crossing the Mexican border had least money.

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Park Drive Ter. 6 rms. 1 bath 38-40
Chester St. 4-7 rms. 1 bath 40-65
Winchester St. 4-7 rms. 1 bath 40-70

SUITES
Winthrop Rd. 4-8 rms. 1-2 baths \$40-80
Pleasant and Dwight Sts. 5-8 rms. 1-2 baths 45-85
St. Paul and Centre Sts. 6-9 rms. 1-2 baths 75-125
Beacon St. 4-10 rms. 1-2 baths 85-165

Single Houses
Stedman St. 11 rms. 1 bath \$50
Harvard St. 10 rms. 1 bath 55
Beals St. 12 rms. 2 baths 65
Winchester St. 10 rms. 2 baths 75
University Rd. 12 rms. 2 baths 75
Beacon St. 10 rms. 2 baths 85
Chester St. 11 rms. 2 baths 100
Hyslop Rd. 11 rms. 3 baths 100
Beacon St. 12 rms. 2 baths 125
Salisbury Rd. 17 rms. 3 baths 160

Two-Family Houses
Summit Ave. 8 rms. 1 bath \$45
Westbourne Ter. 7 rms. 1 bath 45
Stedman St. 9 rms. 1 bath 50
St. Paul St. 8 rms. 1 bath 55
Columbia St. 8 rms. 1 bath 55-60
Centre St. 7 rms. 1 bath 65
Williston Rd. (heated) 8 rms. 2 baths 100

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BROOKLINE—HENRY W. SAVAGE—ALLSTON

BOSTON CONSIDERED AS A TERMINAL FOR NEW NORWEGIAN LINE

Investigation of the possible available steamship and railroad terminals in Boston harbor is being made by Cath. Bang of Christiania and Joh. Ludvig. Mowinkel of Bergen, Norway, president and vice-president respectively of the new Norwegian-American line from Bergen, Norway, to New York, with a view to changing the western terminal to Boston, provided a meeting of the Norwegian stockholders of the West, to be held in Chicago, sanctions such action.

James H. Hustis, vice-president and general manager of the Boston & Albany railroad, has arranged to meet Mr. Bang today to confer on the advantages offered by that road for direct export and import trade with the West. Mr. Bang and Mr. Mowinkel are accompanied by Kristian Lehmkuhl, managing director of the Bergen Steamship Company which operates an extensive coastwise service between Norwegian and Swedish ports.

The Norwegian steamship officials are in Boston as delegates from the Chamber of Commerce of Christiania and the Bourse de Bergen, Norway, and will go on the tour of American cities next Monday. The Chicago meeting of stockholders will occur during the stop of the party in that city on Oct. 5, 6 or 7.

The investigations of Mr. Bang and his friends as to the advantages of Boston over New York will be laid before the stockholders and an endeavor will be made to prove to them that it will be to their profit if the transfer is made. The agent for the steamship company in this country, who was in Boston some few months ago at the invitation of H. M. Biscoe, traffic manager of the Boston & Albany, will likewise lay before the stockholders the points of advantage of this port which he personally observed here.

As the line is subsidized by the Norwegian government it would have to be acquainted with the facts but Mr. Bang is quite certain that if definite points of advantage can be brought out in favor of Boston the government would not hesitate to approve the change.

Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, took Mr. Bang and his friends on a tour of inspection about the waterfront one day this week, showing to them the large piers in connection with the railroad terminals. Mr. Bang was particularly impressed with the South Boston side of the harbor because of the arrangements being made to make that the terminal of the Grand Trunk system.

This proposed connection between this Norwegian line and the Grand Trunk will be one of the first evidences of the fruits of admitting the Canadian continental railroad into Boston. Mr. Bang wants gain for his ships and numbers of Norwegian emigrants want to get the shortest route into the Canadian west.

"Boston is a wonderfully good port," said Mr. Bang, "with plenty of shelter for the shipping and lots of deep water. There is any amount of space, and in that respect the harbor is like our own port of Christiania, where 56 large British warships were at one time anchored two years ago."

"We have been offered free wharfage here, so that it depends upon what rates we would get to the West—whether they would be as good as we could get from New York."

"The new line will draw passengers and freight from Sweden as well as from Norway as the former country has no line to either New York or Boston. The new 12,000-ton vessels which will be delivered next spring will be fitted for the finest class of passengers as well as for the other classes and will accommodate about 7000 tons of freight. The service will be very three weeks."

"Eventually a third vessel will be added to the service and more frequent

NATURALISTS MEET FOR STUDY OF RHODE ISLAND LOCALITIES

Two Boston men, John Ritchie, Jr., president, and James Emerson, secretary of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies, are among the naturalists of New England who are today the guests of the Franklin Society and the Rhode Island Field Naturalists Club at Providence. After the business meeting of the New England federation at the museum in Roger Williams park, there will be an outing at Oaklawn, where historical spots will be visited.

Last evening the members of the New England Federation who were in Providence attended a special meeting at the rooms of the Franklin Society, 54 North Main street. In these rooms is shown a complete collection of historical relics. In the early days of the society many seafaring men were members, and on their trips to far-away countries relics, such as crude utensils, weapons, and other native things were secured as souvenirs. This collection is soon to be loaned, as the building now occupied is to be torn down to make way for a street car tunnel under College hill.

The Rhode Island Field Naturalists Club will escort the visiting naturalists about Oaklawn, where the track of an old glacial river may be seen. A bog iron mine, which was in operation about 1776, will be visited under the leadership of Prof. C. W. Brown of Brown University.

\$1,250,000 BRIDGE FOR KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A new \$1,250,000 double track bridge is to replace the old Hannibal bridge for railroads crossing the Missouri river at this point, says the Star. It will stand just west of the present bridge. When it is completed the old Hannibal bridge, which has done service since 1869, will be torn away because the two bridges would tend to obstruct the river. The new bridge is to be exclusively for railway traffic and is to have a draw span to permit boats to pass just as the old Hannibal bridge has now.

In 1909, Daniel Willard, vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, announced on a visit to Kansas City that the plans for a new bridge at Kansas City were completed and that the project was only delayed until the new Union station project was more settled.

PROTEST HIGHER VALUATION
WAKEFIELD—Scores of taxpayers in the Greenwood district will register with the assessors tonight a formal protest of increases in valuation of their property. It is claimed that their property has been listed from \$100 to \$2500 more than last year.

saillings inaugurated. If the line came to Boston as a terminal it would be of considerable advantage to our countrymen who are emigrating to the West because of the railroad connections from this point.

"The exports from Norway and Sweden would include wood pulp, fish dried and canned and paper stock. We would import grain, steel, iron, all kinds of machinery and food products."

"Christiania would be the principal port in Norway with Bergen as a port of call. We will carry mail. That service is larger to the United States than to any other country and the advantage of reaching this country through the port of Boston perhaps one day sooner than by going to New York would be of advantage."

FOR SALE Charming Country Estate

This is a dairy farm doing business every day and only 37 miles from Boston, 8 miles from Worcester and 2½ miles from Springfield. The farm is 200 acres, 700 feet elevation with beautiful views of surrounding country. Farm consists of 125 acres or land suitably divided into fields, pasture and woodlands, cuts 100 tons best English hay, abundance of fruit and shade trees, shrubs and flowers. Old Colonial house 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms, best of modern open plumbing, hardwood floors throughout, open fireplace, hot-air and hot-water heating, electric lighting, broad piazza. Cottage for superintendent with bath, hot-water heating and electric lights; also cottage for foreman. Hay barn 120x40, modern cow barn with tie-ups for 60 cows, dairy house, 300-ton silo, ice house, poultry plant, coach house and garage with 5 rooms overhead for help. All buildings up to date and in absolute perfect repair. Will also sell all crops, stock, machinery and tools at a fair appraisal. This property is all right in every way, and is sold only on account of the sudden passing away of the owner. Full particulars and permit to examine of

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70 State Street

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Single house, 10 rooms, bath, fireplaces, comb. heat, 6500 feet land; situated near Mass. Reservoir, and the university; assessed \$10,000; write for price and terms. **JAMES M. HUGHES**, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

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In Dorchester, with 290 feet frontage on two streets, for sale; situated near a prominent square where good routes cross. **JAMES M. HUGHES**, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

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President's Hill, Quincy

FOR SALE—Beautiful estate on Avon way, 5 minutes' walk from station, and commanding fine view of Boston harbor; 20 rooms, reception hall, large billiard or playroom, laundry, ample heating, electric lights, gas, most finish and floors in quartered oak; all condition exterior and interior; 7000 feet land. Easy terms at figure far below the cost of production. **RICHARD D. CHASE**, Room 1, Savings Bank Bldg., Quincy. Tel. 992-M.

CHESTNUT HILL, NEWTON

Overlooking Chestnut Hill Reservoir, modern house 10 rms., 2 baths and extra lavatory, hot water heat, hardwood finish and floors; built for the owner—concrete floor garage; copper sewerage; 4 car. to Boston; price and easy terms if desired.

OPPOSITE PARK

Newton Highlands, 8-room house, 8000 feet land, price \$4000; might lease.

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CITY OF MARLBORO, building 150x35, in finest running order, electric and steam power, electric lights, elevator, sprinkler system, offices on 1st and 2d floors; fine H. K. facilities, electric and gas connections adapted for shoe and heel or counter manufacturing; price including motors and machinery \$12,000; without \$10,000. A. H. FOSTER, 195 Main st., Marlboro, or EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 236 Washington st.

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FOR SALE—Texas farm, ranch and timber lands, any size tracts, \$7 per acre and up; exceptionally attractive business sites in fast-growing city of Houston, for sale or lease; correspondence solicited. **GEO. R. BRINGHURST**, Houston, Texas.

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FOR SALE—4115 DREXEL BLVD., CHICAGO—Will sell beautiful home at a great bargain; object of selling, leaving city. Phone Oakland 522.

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OREGON first mortgage loans net investment 7% and 8%. Perfect security. **L. G. ENGLISH**, Attorney, 610-12 McKay bldg.,

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Several of these buildings are nearly completed and nearly fifty per cent of the apartments already rented.

An office of the Company is maintained at Hyde Park Avenue, an agent in charge. Printed matter giving full information will be mailed upon request and personal inspection cordially welcomed.

BOSTON DWELLING HOUSE CO., 308 Hyde Park Ave.
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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We have had so much of the golf tournaments among the men lately to write about and now the fair sex is to have the attention of the golfing public, and Essex county is likely to be the scene of some fine matches during the national. Rumor has it that Miss Dorothy T. Campbell will not be present which will be regretted by everyone. We have not heard yet if any other Canadian entrants will be there, and it hardly seems likely as their own championship is to take place on the Rosedale course, Toronto, Oct. 7 to 12. Of both of these competitions more anon. At the moment I want to talk about the progress of women's golf in the last decade, and British golf in particular.

Perhaps the majority of people out here do not know that what is known as the Ladies Golf Union is one of the strongest associations in the world. Its rules are as the laws of the Medes and Persians and were betide the unfortunate who does not conform to them. It is said that the rule for players starting at the time fixed, is so strict that one lady was disqualified for being late though she was running from the club house to the first tee as the minute hand on the clock marked her time to drive off. Any event under the management of the L. G. U. is absolutely methodical and businesslike. All arrangements with hotels and railways are made for golfers' rates and so great is the power of this association that unless the hotels are willing to give accommodation for 10 shillings per day or under, the L. G. U. simply decides to hold the tournament elsewhere, so even the most expensive places at any seaside resort however fashionable, know better than to refuse to give these rates.

All the L. G. U. championships are held on seaside links and the British ladies' championship takes place in May each year. The genius for organization shown in this women's golf association is so wonderful that it is often commented on by the men's committees. Not content with the British isles its control stretches to the ends of Greater Britain and all the ladies' handicaps in Australia are arranged by the L. G. U. For all these years the hand at the helm has been that of Miss Issette Pearson, now Mrs. T. H. Miller, and well and safely she has guided the ship through storms and stress until now when the running of the affairs of the union has become so machine-like one could hardly picture it failing to go by itself.

Not content with such perfect arrangements of events, the women of Great Britain even have a magazine entirely devoted to their doings and should the editors fail to please the autocratic powers that be, without doubt they would have the error of their mere man ways pointed out to them by this powerful organization which both knows what it wants and intends to have it.

In this magazine, Ladies' Golf, among much interesting reading matter I have just come across an article on the "Beginning of the L. G. U., by Miss M. E. Stringer. Few are so well qualified to speak on this subject as this well known

lady, critic and golf writer, so let us read what she has to say about it.

"Some day the history of the Ladies Golf Union must be written. It will be a big undertaking, of which one person only is capable—Mr. Laidlaw Purves, known throughout the world as the 'Father of Golf,' to whom I am indebted for the loan of his priceless original notes on which this brief sketch of the origin of the union is based. From 1886 onwards Mr. Purves attempted, with the cooperation and complete approval of other distinguished golfers, to form an association for men; but, fortunately or unfortunately, these efforts were abortive, and in 1893 he turned his attention to the ladies, who just about that time were awakening to the magic touch of the golf club. Foreseeing, with a wonderful, prophetic eye, that in the near future the game among the sex would reach marvelous heights, he considered that an effort should be made in its early infancy to establish some governing body 'to guide, to counsel and control' what, if left to its own devices, might become a veritable Frankenstein.

"A meeting was accordingly convened by the Wimbledon Ladies Club, at which delegates from clubs in different parts of the country attended. In the course of an excellent speech, Mr. Purves, who was in the chair, sketched the many advantages which would accrue from the formation of a Ladies Golf Union, giving the obvious objects for its institution, and accurately foreshadowing the enormous growth of the game among women. He hinted that the proposed union should try to abolish such an oligarchy as existed in men's golf, as far as possible, and to establish in its stead an authority which shall be thoroughly representative of all ladies golf clubs, and give these clubs an opportunity of legislating in regard to the rules under which they desire to play."

"As ladies clubs are now forming in numbers over this country," he said, "there is no doubt that interclub matches—international matches even—and championships will be instituted, and then, without such a union, the chaotic condition will arise which exists in the male golfing world."

"Later on in his speech Mr. Purves made the following remarks, which show that even at that early date he fully realized the difficulty which would inevitably arise with regard to handicaps, and conclusively proves that the present system of handicaps, so successful in its far-reaching, levelling results, was in reality the offspring of Mr. Purves' brain: 'There at present exists the great bete noir of handicapping, which is constantly giving secretaries and committees an immunity of trouble. By the adoption of some system, which has received the sanction of the clubs belonging to the union and therefore recognized as the seemingly best method, we would, at least, obtain a fairer method of handicapping in the competitions which would be common to all.'

"At this meeting the draft of the proposed rules, as drawn up by Mr. Purves,

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Everything up-to-date; back piazzas, disappearing beds, continuous hot water, electric lights, large closets.
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DWIGHT BALDWIN, 309 Cambridge Street, Allston.

Riverbank on the Charles — Apartments — IN BEXLEY HALL
Best equipped suites in Greater Boston. Apply to Janitor or
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were revised, then approved and adopted, and the following office bearers were elected:

"Vice-presidents—W. Laidlaw Purves, J. Talbot Fair, H. C. Everard and T. Gilroy. (Mr. Everard, alas! is no longer with us; Mr. Gilroy's prowess as a golfer is strongly inherited by his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Brown.)

"Honorary secretary — Miss Issette Pearson (now Mrs. T. H. Miller).

"Hon. treasurer: Miss Blanche Martin (now Mrs. Jessop Hulton).

"The original draft also made provision for the formation of a social club in London, the appointment of a paid secretary at a small annual salary, and the establishment of a professional and caddies' benefit fund.

"Mr. Purves appears to have been endowed with the gift of prophecy to an extraordinary degree, for, with the exception of the benefit fund, all the foregoing proposals, which were not approved or included in the original rules have since been found necessary for the conduct and requirements of the L. G. U.

"The outward progress of the union was apparently slow, and at the end of 1893 only 11 clubs had been affiliated. These were Wimbledon, Lytham and St. Anne's, Minchinhampton, Southdown and Brighton, Blackheath, Ashdown Forest and Tunbridge Wells, Royal Portrush, Royal Belfast, Kenilworth, Warwickshire and Littleton. Then, in January, 1894, Barnes, East Sheen and Folkestone were affiliated. In March of that year were elected Cotswold, Eastbourne, West Lancashire, Barham Downs and Clapham Common.

"In June of 1893 the first championship took place on the nine holes ladies' course of St. Anne-on-the-Sea, for which there were 44 entries. It may be interesting to those who grumble today at the curtailment of the links on which the championship is held, to note the length of the course over which Lady Margaret Scott became first champion. The total length measured 2137 yards, and the longest hole measured 337 yards. Such a championship course would scarcely find favor with the slashing young players who objected to the shortening of the Royal Portrush links last year.

"The early business meetings of the union also were held in quaint, obscure places hitherto unadorned by the foot of the golfing woman. One I remember attending at the 'Freemason's Tavern,' another at an office either in 'Pudding' or 'Bread' lane. Contrast these little gatherings with the crowded meetings of today, especially when any controversial topic appears on the agenda, at which the delegates are perforce obliged to stand crowded together for want of space in the biggest public room available for the gathering.

"In these early days the union possessed only one trophy—the championship cup. There were not sufficient players to form international teams.



There are apartments of any size from one room with bathroom for permanent guests in

The PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Ave.

The Distinctive Boston House

The Lucerne

465 AUDUBON ROAD

Eight rooms, 2 baths, besides maid's room, with bath, elevator and janitor service; one of the best arranged and best finished apartments in this city. MARTIN L. CATE, 112 Milk St. Tel. 3287 Main.

THE DURBAN

505 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston.
Next to the Museum of Fine Arts.
One and two rooms with alcoves, baths and kitchenettes, all open suites. Beautiful location, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLINE

Furnished private dwelling of eleven rooms and open plumbing bath; gas and electric lighting; hot water heating; all in good order; very attractive home. To rent, fully furnished, at a nominal figure.
J. EDWARD KIRKER
Village Sq., Brookline; tel. 3030-3131.

BROOKLINE

Near Coolidge Corner
APARTMENT of 8 outside rooms and 2 baths; also apartment of 9 rooms and 1 bath in a detached house, all outside rooms, c. h. w. and janitor service. Apply Room 20, 711 Boylston St.

The handicap system now so extraordinarily successful was not instituted, for there was no crying necessity for such a scheme. County matches were undreamt of. Even the annual gathering at Ranelagh, which to the young players of today must seem almost prehistoric, was, until the autumn of 1894, unthought of, and women's golf generally, even when played under the shadow of the L. G. U., was a happy-go-lucky, go-as-you-please affair. And so, little recking of the result of their work, the machinery was set in motion at that first meeting nearly 20 years ago."

POSTAL MEN IN RHODE ISLAND TO MEET IN OCTOBER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Postoffice employees in Rhode Island are making plans for the annual meeting and dinner of the Rhode Island Postoffice Employees Association, to be held here Oct. 12. Several members of Congress have accepted invitations to speak. Andrew E. Thresher of Pawtucket is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

"I" APPEAL CASES FILED

Three of the appeal cases of the former striking employees of the Boston Elevated railway were placed on file yesterday in the superior criminal court at East Cambridge by Judge Chase, on the recommendation of John J. Higgins, district attorney for Middlesex county. Eight cases were disposed of, in four of which the defendant had been found guilty by the jury. One man was declared not guilty on the order of Judge Chase; in the other cases the defendants entered pleas of nolo and had their sentences reduced.

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE ERICSON

373 Commonwealth Avenue
A few especially comfortable furnished apartments of 2 or 3 rooms with private bathroom, and also doctor's suite of 2 rooms with bathroom may be had for the year or season from \$900 to \$1400. The manager of the Ericson is under instructions to maintain the best American plan table in town.

THE WINDERMERE

1089 Boylston St., cor. Mass. Ave.
One of the 8-room front suites, with sun each minute of the day, for rent now or Oct. 1st, admirably adapted for a physician, practitioner or dentist; may be had with one as sub-tenant if desired. Also a 7-room suite with 20-ft. reception hall, 6 open fires, furnished if desired, \$1200 to \$1800. In the Windermere Terrace at 1075 Boylston street, suite of 8 large rooms with reception hall, \$850, and in the Windermere Annex two suites of 2 rooms with private bathroom, \$240 and \$360.

THE GLADSTONE

677 Dudley, corner Magnolia and Alexander Streets.
A large house of the first class, the best in its section of Boston, with painstaking management, intelligent service, excellent cafe and modest prices. Non-housekeeping suites, 1 room with private bathroom to 5 rooms, housekeeping 5 to 8 rooms, all of them unfurnished or well furnished, \$200 to \$1200. Full weekly board of superior quality \$7.00, illustrated booklets. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from foot of Summer street by steam, and 20 from its head by electric cars. In the Gladstone may be had a maximum of comfort at a minimum of price. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

Riverbank - Court

ON THE CHARLES

At Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge overlooking the beautiful Charles River Basin. Location unsurpassed in America or Europe. 15 minutes by trolley from Park street, shopping and theatre districts. One two-room suite and bath in court yard facing the river and one three-room and bath outside tower suite to lease for season 1912-13. Cold storage refrigerator in each suite.
Superior cafe and dining service at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS
Manager Riverbank Court Hotel Co.
Tel. 2630 Cambridge

The Pretoria

722-726 Commonwealth Av., Boston

Near St. Mary St.

Beautiful apartments just completed, extra large rooms overlooking the Charles River, containing 1, 2 and 3 rooms, with baths and kitchenettes, electric elevators and all other modern improvements, first-class cafe in the building. Apply on the premises.
Telephone Back Bay 200.

Westland Ave., 38

SUITES OF 2 AND 3 ROOMS, with bath and kitchenette; all modern conveniences. Apply on premises.

Roxbury and Dorchester

APARTMENTS and houses; SEE KENNE'S WONDERFUL LISTS, 900 Warren St., Rox.

STORES AND OFFICES

A FINE STORE

On Boylston St., near Arlington St., extends two stories in the rear; splendid show windows; rent reasonable. Apply ANTIQUE SHOP, 386 Boylston St., Boston. Phone B. B. 900.

STUDIOS

SUNNY Living room and business chamber; also artist's photo studio; finest location; modern improvements; rent reasonable.
ALLEN HALL BUILDING
884A Boylston St. Phone B. B. 600

WORK STARTED ON

C. & O. COAL PIER

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Actual construction work of building the new Chesapeake & Ohio railway coal pier, which is to cost approximately \$1,500,000, has been started. The Sanford Brooks Dredging Company of Baltimore, which company has the contract for building the substructure, brought a dredge and pile driver from Norfolk and the first named machine was set to work dredging inshore or at the point where the bulkhead is to be located.

HARVARD HAS NEW WIRELESS

A complete wireless equipment, presented to Harvard College by a Boston company is to be installed in the Jefferson physical laboratory in Holmes field, replacing the outfit which was set in the same place when radio transmission first came into use.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS TO LET

Brand New Suites of One, Two and Three Rooms in Sound Proof Building. All Outside Rooms.

EQUIPPED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE

Resident janitor, continuous hot water, steam heat, electric elevator service. Combination wall safe in every apartment. Wash tray in each kitchenette, also refrigerator, gas stove and sink. Vacuum system of cleaning free to all tenants. Fire alarm system on each floor.

These apartments are the most modern and up-to-date small ones in Boston. Ready for occupancy Sept. 20.

Rents from \$25 to \$50

Apply to J. J. JOHNSTON, JR., 646 Huntington Avenue, Corner of Longwood Avenue. Tel. Brookline 136

CAMBRIDGE

Apartments of three to six rooms with kitchenettes and maid's rooms, if required, in

New Apartment House, 35 Concord Ave

All outside rooms. Each suite has balcony, fireplace, free vacuum cleaning service, filtered water. There is a resident janitor. This building is located in the centre of the residential section of Cambridge, NEAR HARVARD AND RADCLIFFE COLLEGES. Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st.

Apply to MOORE & HADLEY Harvard Sq.
Telephone 4670

DO NOT RENT A BACK BAY SUITE WITHOUT INSPECTING

Peterborough Chambers

133 PETERBOROUGH STREET

In the Pentagon and near the Ipswich Street car to Audubon Road, brand new suites of 2-3-4 rooms, kitchen and maid's room, electric automatic elevator, electric lights, continuous hot water; rents \$30 and up. Resident Janitor. Plans and particulars at house of

HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.

The Strasburg

45 WESTLAND AVENUE

IN THE PENWAY. One suite of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, including continuous hot water, open plumbing, etc. In the repair. See Janitor at house of

HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St. Tel. Oxford 4420.

The Seymour

JUST ACROSS THE HARVARD BRIDGE IN CAMBRIDGE

A few suites in this conservative apartment house of 12 suites of 2 and 3 outside rooms, outside baths and large outside kitchenettes; rents \$30 upwards. Fine view across the Charles River from almost every room.

All improvements; resident janitor. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St. Tel. Oxford 4420.

64 WESTLAND AVE.

ONE SUITE VACANT, consisting of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, will be repaired to suit tenant.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.

SEE Coleman & Gilbert

For the most convenient and up-to-date high class

Back Bay Suites

1 to 4 Rooms with Bath and large Kitchenette

New buildings, elevator and janitor service, steam heat and continuous hot water. We operate and manage our own buildings and guarantee first-class service. Rent \$15 to \$45. For particulars inquire at office.

319 Huntington Av.

Tel. 1516 B. B. Will mail list on request.

\$37.50 TO \$45.00

The smartest, best appointed suites of 5 and 6 rooms in Brookline for the money; open plumbing, continuous hot water, good janitor service, plenty of steam heat. These apartments are in our exclusive charge, so we can guarantee satisfactory service.

FRANK A. RUSSELL
506 Old South Bldg., Boston
1321 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline
219 Washington St., Brookline Village

The Washington

Cor. West Newton St. and Huntington Ave.

Elevator Apartments
Two to six rooms
See Supl. on the premises or
Lewis Kennedy Morse, Agent,
201 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
Telephone 2107 Main.

BROOKLINE

Attractive high-class apartments of 6 to 8 rooms with bath, open fireplace, splendid interior finish; well decorated; exceptionally fine location, near Beacon St.; rent reasonable to desirable families.
J. EDWARD KIRKER
Village Square Brookline
Tel. Brookline 3030, 3131

TO LET—Housekeeping suites of six rooms and bath; steam heat; continuous hot water.

RENTS \$400 TO \$500 PER YEAR
Apply to Janitor,
2 GREENOUGH AVENUE,
JAMAICA PLAIN

COMFORTABLE living room (in mission), sleeping room and bath; private fam.; meals if desired. Tel. Chelsea 1157-W.

CAMBRIDGE

NEW APARTMENTS

Just completed, corner of Linnaean st. and Washington ave., North Cambridge. Most select neighborhood, near Harvard College; 15 minutes to Park st. via subway. Beautiful building of tapestry brick and limestone. Heated, hot water supply, vacuum cleaner, efficient janitor service, etc. Housekeeping suites of 4 to 7 rooms. Rents \$40 and up. Apply to E. A. BARNARD on premises. Tel. Camb. 905-31.

Kensington Chambers

55 Magazine st., near subway. Central station, 6 minutes to Park st.—Two suites for rent Oct. 1st (out of 4), 4 rooms and bath, \$35; 5 rooms and bath, \$40. All rooms have southwest exposure. Heated, hot water supply, elevator, janitor, etc. Apply of owner at Suite 66. Tel. Camb. 1330. Show evenings or Sundays by appointment.

The Chesterfield

APARTMENTS

1875 Commonwealth Ave.

Opposite Reservoir Park

To let, apartment of 7 rooms and reception room, with 2 bathrooms.

Apply to Manager on premises. Tel. Main 2951, or Brighton 1612-W.

69 Gainsborough Street

Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 TO \$725 PER YEAR.

Apply on the Premises or to

EDWARD PEIRCE,

94 MILK STREET, ROOM 23

CAMBRIDGE

Heated Apartments for rent in every section of the city.

T.H. RAYMOND, Real Estate Insurance

Central Bldg., Central Square, Cambridge, Mass.

GARRISON HALL

Absolutely Fireproof

SUITES of 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; rates by day, week or month. Cafe American and European plan; 3 minutes' walk to Back Bay and Huntington Ave. railroad station; 6 minutes to shops and theaters. Apply to Mr. Garrison Hall, Garrison St., or tel. Back Bay 5353.

BACK BAY FENS

Queensbury Hall

11 QUEENSBURY ST., B. B.

Just finished; handsome block of 1, 2 and 3 room suites, elevator and janitor service; all latest improvements; a delightful location. Apply at premises.

Brookline Apartments

TO LET—7 and 8 sunny rooms, 3 in front, splendid location; rent \$35-\$45. See Janitor, 22 Cladon rd.; Reservoir car to Winthrop rd. or apply A. C. CHISHOLM, 1000 Beacon St.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of 2 rooms and bath in modern apartment; rare opportunity; good home for responsible party; references. REYNOLDS, 20

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRESS wishes laundry to do at home. Miss Virginia Brock, 100 West 1st St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants employment at home. Mrs. Emma Hughes, 51 Camden St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes employment at home. Mrs. M. E. Harrel, 14 Burbank St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—A neat colored woman would like washing and ironing to take home. 5 years' experience. Mrs. D. C. Christopher, 20 Dundee St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—First-class, reliable colored woman wishes employment; plain or fancy work; or for ironing work; evenings only. Mrs. M. A. Tatch, 46 Northfield St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Young lady's work or for home. Mrs. Emma Steele, 32 Albion St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Single, experienced, and reliable. Mrs. M. E. Harrel, 14 Burbank St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper or office clerk (22) residence Wilmington, single; good references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

STENOGRAPHER or office work (20, single, residence Framingham; good references and education; \$10-12; mention 1575. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

STENOGRAPHER (15), clerical work, single, residence Boston; good references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

STENOGRAPHER (American, Protestant, experienced, assistant bookkeeper, single, residence Boston; good references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady competent, accurate, wishes to work for two or three offices which do not have enough clerical help; references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

STENOGRAPHER (24), public school or commercial teacher, residence Cambridge; references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper (19), residence Boston; good references and education; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

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STENOGRAPHER—Colored girl, good address, graduate of Brookline high school; references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

STENOGRAPHER (18), residence Dorchester; good education and references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

MAID wanted for general housework in family; 24 hours; apply mornings 12-12. Mrs. Charles Heyman, 420 West 14th St., New York.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Girl or middle-aged person wanted to help care for children and assist in second work; state wages; references required. Mrs. J. B. Jones, 12 Kingsboro av., Groveland, N. Y.

NURSEYMAID wanted in family to care for boy of 4 years; references required. Mrs. J. M. Hopkins, 17 Helena av., Larchmont, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted in every town, preferably women; no canvassing; dignified and good pay; salary and commission. Write for particulars. ROSALIND CO., 1134 Broadway, New York City.

SALESWOMAN—Satin Bros., 2801-30 3rd av., New York City. References required. Stationers, New York, require a thoroughly experienced saleswoman for their correspondence, making and collecting bills, and other duties; liberal salary; right party.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Permanent position for telephone operator who understands filing and is accurate at figures. RUMBLE CO., 334 4th av., New York City.

WINDERS wanted on soft silk; steady employment. PINE TRIBE SILK MILLS, Albany av. and Boudinot st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG GIRL for general housework, obedient, cheerful, conscientious; good home and kind treatment; references required. Mrs. J. B. Jones, 12 Kingsboro av., Groveland, N. Y.

BLACKSMITH—Year-round position desired by first-class, steady, temperate man; references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

BOY (17) wishes position as junior clerk, or where he can get experience and advancement. GEORGE R. MUNN, 50 Pl. Greene pl., Brooklyn.

CARETAKER—Gentleman and wife desire care of farm or small estate for non-resident; or, absent owner; compensation to cover expenses of help necessary. E. W. WAVIS, 201 W. 7th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR—Temperate, industrious young man, desires position as chauffeur; references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

CONFIDENTIAL and right-hand man; capable, efficient, and reliable; good office and executive work; always filled place of trust; references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

TEACHER—French young lady wishes position to instruct children in French and music; for a few hours of the day. ALMOISELLE MARIAN, 15 Isabella st., New York.

TYPIST—mimographing, and office work, residence Boston, age 20, good references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

TYPEWRITER—Work wanted by a student, preferably typewriting or taking care of correspondence; references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

UPHOLSTERER wishes employment; experienced; references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

YOUNG LADY STUDENT desires position for evening work as secretary, translator, or stenographer; references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

WOMAN, refined, to help all household work; references; \$8-10. Mention No. 7870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. 2000.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN (19) wants to work on family; 24 hours; apply mornings 12-12. Mrs. Charles Heyman, 420 West 14th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN (24), neat appearance, strictly temperate, good habits, seeks outside position; references. LEAVITT, care Soderman, 35 W. 116th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (24), neat, good habits, desires position; references. JACK LEAVITT, care Soderman, 35 W. 116th st., New York.

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EDGAR DOWNER, PLUMBING AND GASFITTING, 97 Farwell Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.

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SCHWARZ, Fall Showing Exclusive Millinery 410 Milwaukee Street - Milwaukee

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ROOFERS
C. D. KYLE, Phone Graceland 3668. Shingle and Ready Roofing Chicago and all suburbs

TAILORS (LADIES)
Kestner's Ladies' Tailoring College—Marie Ballew, Principal, Oakland Music Hall bldg., 397 Cottage Grove, cor. 40th st.

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UPHOLSTERING and furniture repairing; pianos polished. HENRY WHIDLUND, 3325 N. Clark St. Phone Lake View 562

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THE WALK-OVER BOOT CO., 215 E. Colorado Street. THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR.

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UNION FUEL AND FUEL CO.—Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain. 50 East Union Street. Phone 2039.

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THE MODERN CLEANING WORKS—Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning. 56 Mercantile place. Home Phone 452.

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MRS. J. D. LACKMAN—Fruit, Sunshina and Angel-Food cakes. Also Grape-Fruit Marmalade. Home Phone 3242.

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LADIES' FURNISHINGS
ISRAEL'S WOMEN'S WEAR, 96, 98 E. Colorado St.

LADIES' TAILOR
NEWMAN LADIES' TAILOR, 28 N. Raymond Ave. Home Phone 3077

LAUNDRY
THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry; wet wash and stain d. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing.

MARKETS
THE CITY MARKET, JOHN BREINER, Proprietor.

MEN'S CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS
BRENWOOD CLOTHES OF QUALITY, 27 N. Raymond Ave.

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HOWARD, High Grade Millinery. 202 E. Colorado St. Phone Main 544.

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"THE BROWN SHOP", Books—Stationery, 190 E. Colorado St.

UPHOLSTERING
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ART GALLERY
KANSTART GALLERY—Pictures, Frames and Mouldings. 642 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Brdway 2334. F. 2703.

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GEO. H. SHIMMIN, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, 215 WEST THIRD ST. Higl. Grade Goods at Moderate Prices

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MARVEL MILLINERY, LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY A 1909—Main 5463 241-43 So. Broadway

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All the Monitor's advertising is watched to keep it as clean and honest as its news. This paper will not knowingly take any advertisement which is not a bona fide offer in every way. The Monitor seeks and wants only the advertiser who sells worthy goods and who always tells the truth about them : : : : :

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

TRAFFIC GROWTH IN NEW YORK CITY HAS BEEN REMARKABLE

Public Service Commission Issues Pamphlet Setting Forth Great Transportation Problem Which Metropolis Has Had to Solve

NEW YORK—Many interesting details regarding the present and proposed subways of New York city are incorporated in the pamphlet entitled "Dual System of Rapid Transit for New York City," which has just been prepared by the public service commission. The publication calls attention to the marked growth in population in the city and the many problems that have confronted the various traction properties serving the public in providing facilities to care for the constantly increasing business.

In this connection the publication says: "In the dual system of rapid transit, the public service commission for the first district believes it has solved the present rapid transit problem of New York city. That problem, owing to the rapid growth of the city and the past failure of city authorities and transportation companies to extend the street railroad system proportionately with the growth of traffic, had become acute. Marvelous as was the growth of the city after the civil war, the growth of traffic within the city was even more wonderful. In 1860 with the population of 1,174,779, the street railway traffic of the city was 50,830,000 fares. In 1900 when the population grew to 3,437,202, the street railway traffic had jumped to 846,353,000. In the next decade, namely, from 1900 to 1910, it almost doubled. In that year with the population of 4,766,883, the traffic had grown to 1,531,263,000. Such an astonishing rate of growth could not have been anticipated, and it is no wonder that the building of city transportation lines fell behind such rapidly increasing demands. The problem before the commission, therefore, presented two phases:

(1) How to bring about the immediate expansion of the various lines so as to relieve existing congestion.

(2) How to build an entirely new system which will provide for the new traffic of future years.

"When the public service commission, organized July 1, 1907, undertook the solution of this problem, it was confronted with seemingly insurmountable difficulties. The difficulties were twofold: First, the city's borrowing capacity was so restricted that it could not borrow sufficient money to engage in construction on the scale necessary to afford relief; second, the amendments of 1906 to the rapid transit act had required terms so stringent as to preclude the cooperation of private capital.

"The city of New York had been growing so rapidly that, after paying nearly \$50,000,000 for the existing subway and spending other millions for permanent improvements demanded by the various boroughs, it had very little credit left to apply to new rapid transit work. The state constitution limited its indebtedness, except for water works bonds, to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of real estate within the city limits. This debt limit had been so closely approached at the beginning of the year 1908 that, when the commission asked the board of estimate and apportionment for \$16,000,000 with which to construct the first part of the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn, it was met by the opposition of the then controller to the authorization of the appropriation on the ground that the margin of the borrowing capacity of the city would not warrant such an expenditure.

"It is true that courts later decided against the controller and the appropriation was subsequently authorized, but the ensuing litigation consumed more than a year and postponed the beginning of work on the Fourth avenue subway from May, 1908, until November, 1909. "The fact that the city's financial officer had to appeal to the courts to determine whether the debt limit restriction would permit an appropriation of \$16,000,000 showed that the city had not closely approached the debt limit that,

WOULD YOU MAKE AN INVESTMENT?

If you were shown one that was simply secured and sure 7% payer with an earning power of over 20% with the 15% payable if the Direct, one did not think it advisable to create a sinking fund in order to retire the Preferred, so the earnings on the Common would be 50% or over? If you will tell us how much you have to invest and let us submit our Prospectus and financial statement we will show you. Every dollar of stock sold, proceeds go in Treasury for working capital. ONEIDA MILLING CORPORATION, Oneida, N. Y.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 55
A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1912, at the office of the Treasurer, 121 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 14th, 1912.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

25% PER ANNUM

Is being earned by a Boston concern whose business is right with some more capital to handle the increase. The class of business and customers is unexcelled. The field is diversified and large. Its success is due to sound conditions and able management. A few investors may participate upon a safe and attractive basis. Boston bank reference.
VINCE A. SEARS, 51 State St., Boston

William H. A. Clark

ALL FORMS OF INSURANCE
59 Pleasant St. Tel. 3765-W. Brookline

NEW HAVEN DOING LARGER BUSINESS THAN EVER BEFORE

Company Has Not Yet Entered Upon Extensive Hotel Acquisition—Development of Road Main Purpose

BAR HARBOR PLAN

The August earnings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company show a gain of \$800,000 in the net. The company is doing by far the largest business in its history.

In respect to the hotel policy of the New Haven management it may be said that it has not yet entered upon any extensive hotel acquisition either by construction or purchase. It prefers to remain out of the hotel business but where private enterprise cannot be enlisted in hotel property necessary for the development of the railroad the New Haven management will enter the field so far as the necessity of the case requires.

The Maine Steamship Company is the owner of the stock of the Ricker Hotel Company, which is entirely independent of the Ricker enterprises at Poland Springs except that the Poland people manage the hotels of the Ricker Hotel Company, the Mt. Kinross and the Samoset at Rockland Breakwater. In the hotel and large landed area at Mt. Kinross there is an investment of \$800,000, and a new mountain carriage road is also to be built.

The New Haven-Boston & Maine management will put \$1,000,000 into the construction of a hotel at Bar Harbor designed to be the best seashore hotel on the Atlantic coast. It will have every luxury that any modern hotel can offer and its endeavor will be to build up Bar Harbor trade.

At the present time Bar Harbor is a luxurious cottage settlement, but many people, it is believed, would go to Bar Harbor if there were a hotel there affording every luxury of a private cottage. The architects and designers are now studying every detail of the Mt. Washington hotel at Bretton Woods, N. H., the most expensive summer resort hotel in New England, with the intention of equaling or surpassing, if possible, every luxury of this house in the plans for Bar Harbor.

The railroad people, however, have no intention of purchasing the Mt. Washington hotel. They feel they have no more use for it than for the Cunard Steamship Company.

They will, however, construct a 100-room hotel on the top of Mt. Washington of such design that it can be extended as the trade warrants. The electric railway to encircle the mountain to connect with this hotel at the top will cost \$1,500,000. It is the intention of the railroad management to make Mt. Washington the center of railroad summer travel in New England.

It is said that if the scenic railway up and around Mt. Washington is so built as to give the best possible views of mountains, gorges and valleys, it is only a question of time and proper advertising when the top of the mountain will not be able to hold a hotel large enough to accommodate all the people who desire to remain overnight upon this old mountain.

BOSTON CURB

Alaska Gold High 24 1/2 Low 24 1/2 Last 24 1/2
Amalgamated Nevada 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Automatic Lighting 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Bingham Mines 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Boston Ely 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Bohemian 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Butte 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Cactus 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Calaveras 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Contact Copper 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Columbia 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Corbin 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Davis Daly 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Eagle Bluebell 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Ely Consolidated 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
First National Copper 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Goldfield Consolidated 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Houghton 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Krusiliana 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Laramie 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
La Roca 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Leon Hill 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Mexican Metals 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Massachusetts 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Old Dominion 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Oneco 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Pennsylvania 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Raven 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Smoky 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
South Lake 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Southwest Miami 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Utah Metals 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

BOSTON TRAFFIC HAS BEEN HEAVY

The recent traffic at the North and South stations has been heavy. The New Haven railroad's Boston passenger total of 2,278,141 last month was 112,477 more than in August, 1911, a gain which is above its average monthly increase during last years and which compares with increases of 421,573 in July and 50,640 in June (when the Boston Elevated strike was in progress), while 212,245 more passengers were handled at the North station last month than in August, 1911, against increases of 234,405 in July and 276,120 in June.

It is interesting to note that the 2,510,392 North station passengers last month compare with a monthly Boston average during the Boston & Maine's 1911-12 year of 2,221,508, and that 125,808 passengers handled by the road at the North station on Saturday, Aug. 31 (when the "peak" of the Labor day travel was reached), contrast with an average daily total of 72,836 during that fiscal twelfth month.

MILITIA CONTROL STRIKE

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Militia are in full control of the street railway strike today, following the clash between soldiers and a crowd near the power plant last night. Alfred Dort was killed as a result of the shooting by the militia. A committee of citizens called on Governor Bowen today for thorough investigation of the affair.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

NEW YORK—John Mitchell and Hale Holden of Chicago have been elected directors of Colorado & Southern, to succeed Frank Trumbull, resigned, and the late Edwin Hawley.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Juniata from Norfolk brought 100 bgs peanuts.
Str J. S. Whitney from New York brought 33 pkgs figs, 20 bxs dates, 200 bgs beans, 506 bxs macaroni.
Str Massachusetts from New York brought 237 bxs lemons, 50 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 2827 bbls 117 bxs, cranberries 243 bbls, peaches 7430 cts, cantaloupes 6 cars, Cal. oranges 408 bxs, lemons 901 bxs, coconuts 2 bgs, Cal. decid. fruit 4 cars, grapes 10,000 bks 3503 carriers, raisins 60 bxs, figs 133 pkgs, dates 20 bxs, peanuts 400 bgs, potatoes 23,935 bush, sweet potatoes 2717 bbls, onions 2122 bushels.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 650 pkgs. last year 824 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patent \$5.40, winter patents \$5.25 to \$5.50, winter straights \$4.90 to \$5.30, Kansas \$4.50 to \$5, winter clears \$4.60 to \$5, spring clears \$4.25 to \$4.50, flour \$5.50.
Milled—Spring bran \$24 to \$24.50, winter bran \$24.50 to \$25.50, red dog \$33, midlings \$27 to \$31, cottonseed meal \$29.50.
Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow \$7 1/4, No. 3 yellow \$7 1/2, steamer yellow \$7 1/2, ship No. 2 yellow \$5 1/4 to \$5 1/2, No. 3 yellow \$4 1/4 to \$4 1/2.

Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white 42c, No. 2 clipped white 41c, No. 3 clipped white 40c, ship fancy 42 to 42 1/2, reg 38 to 40 lbs 41 1/4 to 42c, reg 36 lbs 40 1/4 to 41c.

Hay—Choice \$24 to \$25, No. 1 \$23 to \$25.50, No. 1 western \$32 to \$33, No. 1 Canadian \$32 to \$33, No. 2 \$21 to \$22, No. 3 \$17 to \$18.
Straw—Ont \$9 to \$9.50, rye \$17.50 to \$18.
Eggs—Fancy nearby henner 36 to 38c, eastern best 33 to 35c, western best 25 to 26c.

Butter—Northern creamery 31 1/2 to 32c, western best 31c.
Beans—Pea, choice, per bu \$3.10 to \$3.15, medium choice hand picked \$2.95 to \$3, California small white \$3.20 to \$3.25, yellow eyes, best, \$2.50 to \$2.60, red kidneys \$2.55 to \$2.65.

Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.08 to \$1.70, granulated \$4.15 to \$4.30, bolted \$4.10 to \$4.20.
Lard—Pure, in tins, 12c; rendered, 14c; loose raw leaf, 14 1/2c.

Potatoes—Maine, 120-lb bag, \$1.15 to \$1.20; sweet potatoes, Eastern Shore, \$2.25 to \$2.37 1/2; Jersey, per basket, \$1 to \$1.15.

Onions—Native per bu 65 to 75c, Conn. variety, per 100-lb bag, \$1.15; Spanish, per case, \$2.25 to \$2.50.
Apples—New, per bbl, \$1.50 to \$3.25; per bu, 50c to \$2.

Muskmelon, Colorado, per standard crate, \$2.25 to \$2.50; cranberries, per bbl, \$5 to \$6; per crate, \$1.75 to \$2.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal domes 7.70c; eagle tablets 7.25c; cubes 5.50c; cutloaf 6.15c; crushed 6.05c; XXXX powder 5.40c; standard powdered fine 5.30c to 5.55c; diamond A 5.25c; Ontario A 5c; Empire A 5c, extra Cs 4.75 to 4.95c; yellow Cs 4.60 to 4.70c.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated fine bbls and 100 lb bags 5.35c, granulated 25 lb bags and under 5.40 to 5.55c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today—2308 tubs 760 bxs 130,282 lbs butter, 1384 lbs cheese, 3380 eggs; 1911—2343 tubs 200 bxs 133,448 lbs butter, 2099 bxs cheese, 2065 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today—5310 pkgs butter, 2199 bxs cheese, 9729 cs eggs; 1911—7106 pkgs butter, 1104 bxs cheese, 7606 cs eggs.

CHICAGO STOCKS

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
Wheat—Open 117 1/2 High 117 1/2 Low 117 1/2 Close 117 1/2
Sept 117 1/2 Oct 117 1/2 Nov 117 1/2 Dec 117 1/2
Corn—Open 38 1/2 High 38 1/2 Low 38 1/2 Close 38 1/2
Sept 38 1/2 Oct 38 1/2 Nov 38 1/2 Dec 38 1/2
Soybeans—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Clover—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Hemp—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Flax—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Rye—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Barley—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Oats—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Malt—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Wheat—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Corn—Open 38 1/2 High 38 1/2 Low 38 1/2 Close 38 1/2
Sept 38 1/2 Oct 38 1/2 Nov 38 1/2 Dec 38 1/2
Soybeans—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Clover—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Hemp—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Flax—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Rye—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Barley—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Oats—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2
Malt—Open 11 1/2 High 11 1/2 Low 11 1/2 Close 11 1/2
Sept 11 1/2 Oct 11 1/2 Nov 11 1/2 Dec 11 1/2

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair; continued cool with frost tonight and Sunday; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather follows for New England: Fair tonight and probably Sunday; probably light frost in exposed places tonight.
A high pressure extending from Montana eastward to Maine is producing low temperatures with frosts in all the northern sections. There is no well defined storm area this morning over the Rocky mountains.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 53.12 noon 50.72
Average temperature yesterday, 50.7-12.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York 54 Portland, Me. 54
Buffalo 54 Pittsburgh 54
Nantucket 54 Albany 54
Washington 54 Chicago 54
Philadelphia 54 Des Moines 54
Jacksonville 54 Denver 54
San Francisco 54 St. Louis 54
Kansas City 54

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:28 High water, 12:19 p. m.
Sun sets 5:22 Low water, 12:19 p. m.
Length of day 11:51

BOSTON & MAINE ANNUAL REPORT AS ANTICIPATED

President Mellen States That It Will Require Two Years More for Road's Complete Rehabilitation

DIVIDEND PROSPECT

The annual report of the Boston & Maine railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30 is issued. The most important feature of the report is the following statement by President Mellen regarding the outlook for common stock dividends:

"The rehabilitation of the property, the addition to its shop plants, its equipment and stations, will require at least two more years to complete, and in the meantime the operation of the same must continue to be unsatisfactory to the management and the patrons of the service.

"The full effect of the economies expected will not be available, and the net results in consequence will not be flattering; but it is believed the property will be able, under existing conditions, to fully earn the dividends now paid and probably if conditions continue as favorable as at the present time, an extra slight disbursement may be anticipated at about the close of each fiscal year."

The principal figures in the report compare as follows:

1912	1911
Gross	\$45,990,363
Operating exp.	\$35,087,255
Net	\$10,903,108
Other income	\$9,600,381
Total	\$20,503,489
Transportation	\$11,902,536
Charges	\$10,600,953
Surplus after charges	\$1,202,536
Dividends	\$1,055,571
Surplus	\$146,965

*Deficit made up out of surplus net earnings of previous years.

Earnings and expenses in detail are:

1912	1911
Freight	\$20,811,712
Passenger	\$15,093,674
Mail and exp.	\$1,662,700
Telegraph	\$1,221,471
Total	\$48,790,557
Operating expenses	\$35,087,255
Maint. way	\$6,411,596
Maint. equip.	\$2,848,425
Transp. exp.	\$17,537,300
Transp. exp.	\$21,217,253
General	\$1,058,562
Total	\$35,087,255

Total stock and funded debt of owned and leased roads outstanding June 30 was \$190,311,890, on which dividends and interest paid during the year amounted to \$8,809,808, averaging 4.54 per cent; against \$188,219,044, \$8,751,037 and 4.82 per cent and \$180,567,990, \$8,785,272 and 4.87 per cent respectively in 1910-11 and 1909-10.

President Mellen states that net corporate income was \$1,200,247, an increase of \$934,256 over the previous year, equivalent after the 6 per cent preferred dividend to about 2.8 per cent on the common stock. Taxes decreased \$3041; rentals of leased roads, \$208,174, due largely to purchase of Worcester, Nashua & Rochester; and interest on the company's funded and floating debt, \$249,331; while hire of equipment (\$1,063,995, in 1909-10) and other rentals increased \$333,661.

On account of the increased charge for use of freight equipment agreed upon by the American Railway Association, effective Jan. 1, 1913, it will become immediately necessary to increase the freight car equipment at least 6000 cars at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000, and stockholders will be asked to approve \$7,500,000 bonds to pay for 6000 freight cars, 100 passenger cars and 80 locomotives, for other improvements and for refunding.

It is desirable and necessary that there be authorized an increase of common stock of the company for the purpose of paying the floating debt occasioned by the purchase of 30,084 Worcester, Nashua & Rochester shares for \$4,761,496, 25,246 Maine Central for \$2,527,696, 2800 Boston & Lowell for \$817,448 and 3335 Concord & Montreal for \$333,600, and for subscription to 25,203 Maine Central shares at \$2,520,300, a total of \$10,960,540. For this purpose stockholders will be asked to approve an increase of common stock by 106,637 shares and to determine the price at which such issue shall be made.

On June 30 stockholders residing in Massachusetts numbered 5372, owning 875,801 shares; in New Hampshire 1440, owning 17,543; Maine 622, owning 10,158; and elsewhere 682, owning 14,156.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 28)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—C. W. Longmire and S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer St.
Cincinnati—Aug. Levy of Charles Meis Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Cincinnati—A. Cohen of Dan Cohen Co.; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—M. Garcia of Cachet Garcia & Menendez; Essex.
Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton; U. S. Milwaukee—G. E. Burroughs of Bradley & Metcalf; Essex.
Portland, Ore.—J. H. Haiman; U. S. San Francisco—A. Colbrecht of Friedl & Colbrecht; Brew.
Toledo, O.—C. L. Mangett and H. O. Hives of Mangett Mfg. Co.
York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—S. H. B. Livingston; U. S.
London, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—Paul Edmunds of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Tour.

NEW LOAN

\$4,089,000 CITY OF BOSTON 4% Bonds

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HEAVY SALES OF COPPER REPORTED

One of the heaviest week's business in the history of the copper trade has just ended, with transactions running close to 100,000,000 pounds. This huge volume involves approximately \$17,750,000 at an average price of 17 1/2 cents a pound.

Export purchases have been slightly in excess of those for domestic use as the foreign demand during the week was the largest seen in many a day.

Producers have not raised quotations above 17 1/2 cents, notwithstanding the severe strain under which they have been operating since Monday last with the avalanche of orders from both sides of the Atlantic. An advance was believed to be imminent by some of the agencies handling over 100,000,000 pounds of copper annually, but the largest factors among the sellers refused to change from earlier price levels.

Lake copper has sold through December at 17 1/2 cents a pound while casting has been strong on good sales.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AMERICAN MAKERS FIND THEIR WARES LIKED IN AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—According to the parliamentary paper which gives a report on the trade of Australia for the year 1911, there is an increase of £2,200,000 in 1911 as compared with 1910, the increase in 1910 having been £4,650,000 as compared with 1909.

The articles coming under the heading of "metals and machinery" and "textiles, apparel and attire," are the most important, and are responsible for over 66 per cent of the total imports of "other manufactures of metal, machines and machinery." It appears that although the total imports in this class have increased from £12,074,821 in 1910 to £14,199,114 in 1911, the proportion of the United Kingdom imports to the total has decreased from about 65 per cent to about 60 per cent.

As regards motor cars it is evident that the manufacturer in the United States has been an energetic competitor during the past 12 months, and the American manufacturer of both motor cars and buggies which can be purchased in Australia for less than £300, has met with success.

The United States manufacturers appear also to be successfully competing with cars of a more expensive nature, and the success they obtain is attributed to the cars being higher from the ground than those manufactured in the United Kingdom, also to their being lighter and consequently not so expensive to run either from the point of view of the consumption of petrol or the wear of the tires.

N. S. W. FACTORIES INCREASE IN YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—New South Wales has now 4969 factories registered under the state factories and shops act, employing 88,350 hands, of which 60,900, or 69 per cent, are males, and 27,450, or 31 per cent, females. There are 3843 registered factories in the metropolitan district, employing 77,505 hands, an increase of 173 factories and 1420 hands. This increase for 1911 is by far the largest yearly increase in hands employed since the act came into operation in 1897, the next highest being that of 4869 at the end of 1900 over the figures of 1899. It is not possible to estimate what the latest increase would have been had there been a sufficient supply of skilled labor available in the various industries to meet the demand.

SESTERTIUS OF 105 A. D. FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)
MARLBOROUGH, Eng.—At Kennet hill, near Marlborough, a stonebreaker has found a sestertius of the Empress Faustina, the wife of Antoninus Pius (105-141 A. D.). The coin which was discovered among a heap of flints, is in a good state of preservation, with an excellent patina.

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SIR FREDERICK LUGARD LEAVES ON NIGERIAN TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Nigeria, has left England for west Africa. He was accompanied by John Eaglesome, C. M. G., the newly appointed director of railways and works in the two Nigerias.

The governor is to make Lagos his headquarters for the winter but will probably visit the tin fields of Banchu, and Calabar, and the coal fields of Udi and Onitsha. When Sir Frederick Lugard returns to London it is expected that he will be able to lay a detailed scheme of new administration before the government. In the meantime it has been decided to work the affairs of northern and southern Nigeria on a separate basis.

Nevertheless one change will take place immediately. The railways of northern and southern Nigeria will amalgamate under the title of the Nigerian railway. There will still be a general manager of the railway and two directors of public works in northern and southern Nigeria. Mr. Eaglesome, by virtue of his new appointment, becomes advisor on public works to the government of Nigeria and undertakes the supervising of railway construction and expenditure. A railway is to be constructed before long which will connect Onitsha on the Niger with the great coalfields of Udi.

C. E. JERNINGHAM TO BE NEW EDITOR OF VANITY FAIR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Vanity Fair is to have a new editor, and that editor is C. E. Jerningham, who for years was known as the "Marmaduke" of Truth.

There was a time when Vanity Fair was a great power in the journalistic world. Those were the days of "Ape" and "Spy," of Pellegrini and Mr. Ward. Hardly a well-known figure of those days failed to appear sooner or later in its weekly cartoon, and those weekly cartoons represented in their way something of that distinctive element which Punch represented in comic journalism, the Saturday Review in literary journalism and the Times in political journalism. Fleet street, if the anachronism may be permitted, has changed greatly since those days, and Vanity Fair has run its gamut of the change. If any man can restore anything of its dim glories, that man will be Mr. Jerningham, whose amazing powers of work were illustrated in the fact that for years he wrote his columns in Truth without a break of a single week. If he succeeds in restoring Vanity Fair to its old position, he will deserve well of the newspaper readers of the United Kingdom.

MERCHANT SERVICE NEED SEEN BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWCASTLE, Eng.—On the second and final sitting of the Chambers of Commerce held in Newcastle, the subject of the supply of officers and men for the manning of the mercantile marine was discussed.

Sir Walter Runciman moved that the government should obtain the views of shipowners and master mariners of the United Kingdom as to the best means of meeting the demand for men in the navy, a demand which was increasing yearly. Service at sea was one of the best trainings for boys. There should be some government-supported scheme by which boys could receive a thorough training in this direction. Earl Brassey, speaking to the motion, said that if the government were to give aid to technical education it might also be expected to assist sea training. He was of opinion that it was desirable to follow the proposal made by Lord Devonport's committee on the subject, which recommended a grant of £20 a year for each of 5000 boys. The best way of expending any sum that might be granted to the training of seamen would be by giving these grants to the owners of sailing vessels, which would carry boys and afford them a proper training. The art of manning ships under sail should not be allowed to fall into desuetude.

The subject of the raising of the status of the board of trade came up for discussion, and it was moved by Sir Cecil Wade, the delegate from Plymouth, that a minister of commerce should be appointed to deal with the industrial and commercial interests of the country. Speaking to the motion Lord Rotherham said that the demand for a minister of commerce was less urgent than formerly. The president of the Board of Trade had been doing the work of such a minister. Steps had been taken which enlarged the scope of the activities of the Board of Trade. The formation of an advisory committee on commercial intelligence was a momentous step in this direction. From this committee commissioners had been sent abroad for the purpose of making reports, and it might be said that in the president of the Board of Trade, the advisory council and the commissioners, the country had a minister and cabinet of commerce.

A resolution was moved and finally carried in the following form: "That this association, while appreciating the raising of the status of the presi-

FRENCH ARMY MANEUVERS AIDED BY SPECIAL AEROPLANE BRIGADE



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

Fifth fleet of biplanes are shown ready to take active part in the war maneuvers of the French troops

LARGS MEMORIAL RECALLS NORWEGIAN-SCOTTISH FIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The opposing armies for the French maneuvers in western France held maneuvers in the area between Tours, Saumur, Bressuire and Chauvigny. The troops employed consisted of an eastern, or Red army, under the command of General Marion, and a western, or Blue army, under the command of General Gallieni. In all, some 110 battalions, 72 squadrons and 115 batteries were employed, amounting to between 90,000 and 100,000 men.

One of the most interesting features of the maneuvers was the reserve division, composed entirely of reservists, and under the command of General Joffre, who established his headquarters at Lorient. The Red army was concentrated in the Creuse valley, whilst the Blue army was concentrated in the direction of Niort.

It had been determined that the operations should be carried out as nearly as possible under actual war conditions. In order to test these conditions, it was part of the work to attempt to march an entire army corps, some 30,000 men, along a single road, and to bring into action in the field the garrison artillery. Most important of all, perhaps, a special aeroplane brigade was mobilized, with the intention of testing its efficiency both as a means of reconnoitering and of directing artillery fire.

(Special to the Monitor)
LARGS, Scotland—The inauguration of a memorial that has been erected here in commemoration of the battle between the Norwegians and the Scots which took place at Largs in 1263, was held recently. After an abortive attempt in 1863 to commemorate the six hundredth anniversary by the erection of a monument, the idea was again taken up a few years ago and a committee formed with the Earl of Glasgow as chairman.

In some quarters it was, however, held that the importance commonly attributed to the battle of Largs was not borne out by the historical facts, a view which was especially voiced by R. L. Bremner, a well known authority on all matters pertaining to the old Norse connection with Scotland.

This great expedition was undertaken, he said, by King Haakon Haakonsson of Norway as a result of attacks made on the Norse possessions in Scotland mainly the Suderøye (Hebrides) by King Alexander of Scotland; that only a comparatively small number of men were engaged on both sides in the actual fight, and that it was principally the lateness of the season which decided King Haakon to return.

Islands Were Ceded

Several years later King Alexander opened negotiations with King Haakon's son and successor, King Magnus the Lawmender, for the purchase of the lordship of the islands, and by a treaty of 1266 these were ceded to the King of Scotland for 4000 marks plus a yearly payment of 100 marks.

The Earl of Glasgow said, on the occasion of the opening, that the committee had selected as a memorial a reproduction in half size of the old round tower at Brechin, which they considered most appropriate for the purpose, as not only was it to stand on a promontory in the Clyde, but towers such as this one were built by the old inhabitants of Scotland as places of refuge against the same race of invaders who were repelled at Largs.

George Eyre-Todd pointed out that the memorial was not erected in any spirit of vindictiveness, but in honor of the brave men of both nations who fell in the fight. The tower had a twofold purpose. It commemorated an important chapter in Scottish history and it stood as a lesson in patriotism for the rising generation.

Norse Influence Recalled

Mr. Todd then alluded to the Norse dominions in Scotland, mentioning such historic names as King Magnus Bareleg of Norway (so called because he wore the Highland garb), and the mighty Somerled, ruler of Argyll, of Norse descent, etc. He further referred to the Norse influence on the language of Scotland, and to the many personal and place names of Norse origin, still existing to this day, and he was of the opinion that the British race was indebted to the Norse influence for something of the grit which was such a prominent feature of the British national character and to which they as a nation owed so much of their success.

In the ancient St. Meloche cave on Holy Isle, Lamlash, Arran, there still exists a memento of this last appearance of a Norse war fleet in Scottish waters. This is an inscription in old Norse runic characters cut in the rock and deciphered by Prof. Magnus Olsen of Kristiania University last year as follows: "Vigleikr Stallari cut (these runes)."

Professor Olsen found in the old Sagas that this Vigleikr the Stallari or King's marshal was one of the chiefs who accompanied King Haakon on his Scottish expedition. He was also a prominent historical figure under King Magnus the Lawmender, who subsequently raised him to the peerage. It is probable that whilst the fleet was lying in Lamlash bay and during the negotiations between the two kings previous to the battle, in an idle moment Vigleikr had cut his name here.

It may also be of interest to note that Mr. Bremner has discovered several place names in the Brisbane valley, near Largs, of probable Norse origin, pointing to an early Norse settlement in these parts.

RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS TOLD (Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The Central statistical committee has just issued a report of the number of books, pamphlets, brochures, and periodicals published in 1911. They number 31,517 and appeared in 331 languages and dialects. The Russian publications figure at the head of the list with 25,528. Polish are next with 1684 and are followed by Yiddish and Hebrew, 965; German, 920; Lithuanian, 608; Estonian, 510; Tartar, 372; Armenian, 266; Little Russian, 242; Georgian (Georgian), 169; French, 143; and English, 23.

TASMANIA TO FINISH LINE (Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The minister of railways, the Hon. E. Mulcahy, has consulted with the engineer with regard to the proposal to open the extension of the railway from Burnie to Wynyard before the completion to Flowerdale. It is probable that this arrangement will be carried out, and that the traffic will be started in October.

LABOR UNREST IN SPAIN CONTINUES WITH NEW FORCE

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain—The labor troubles in Spain continue and so far from the unrest showing any signs of moderating, it has broken out with renewed force in Barcelona and the capital.

In the capital the bakers are again on strike, and it is the bakers, in the Latin countries, who always seem to head these outbreaks. The railway men are considering their attitude towards the great railway strike in Catalonia, and the result will show whether the solidarity of labor is a fact to be reckoned with in the peninsula.

Meantime, in Barcelona the spinners and other trades have actually been out on a 24-hour strike, as a protest against the arrest of certain syndicalists, whilst the railway men have been engaged in attempting to perfect plans for a general stoppage on all the railways in Catalonia.

So disturbed have conditions become that Senor Pablo Iglesias, the leader of the Socialistic party in the Cortes, has written a letter to the paper, El Socialista, protesting against the anarchical conditions which are being brought about and which he declares are antagonistic to the true interests of socialism.

TACTICS IN ELECTION FOR RUSSIAN DUMA ARE EXTRAORDINARY

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The elections for the fourth Duma are now in progress, and when the results are made known, it will probably be found that the plans of the church and its allies for returning a great number of priests as members have been successfully carried out.

The estimate of the new bloc, which it is intended to create, is 225 members, of whom 25 at least are to be holders of bishoprics or of the higher benefices of the church. To insure the return of certain members, most extraordinary tactics have been adopted, and there are places where there have been added to the register names of people who certainly do not exist.

In one constituency quite recently an election meeting was stopped, on the grounds that public matters were being discussed. This would seem to be reducing an election meeting to its smallest proportions. In these circumstances the final returns are awaited with more curiosity than interest.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST MAKES PARIS HEADQUARTERS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who has been in hiding since the early spring, when a warrant was taken out against her for a political offense, is now known to be in Paris. She has recently been interviewed by the Central News at the Hotel Mondial in the very center of Paris, and close to the Grand Boulevard, where she is staying for a time.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst declared that she has been in France for six months, from the time, in fact, of the arrest of some of the militant members of the women's suffrage movement in England. Having been warned by friends that she was to be arrested, and deeming her liberty necessary for the leadership and support of her companions in the great battle which required so much faith and perseverance, she took refuge in flight, and was up and out of England before the police had time to look for her. No disguise was assumed nor was she wearing a green costume nor closely veiled in a green motor veil. On the contrary, without any secrecy she took the mail boat to Calais and landed within a few hours safely on French soil.

Here Miss Pankhurst knew that she was safe for she had made sure that her position in France was unassailable according to international law. Legal authorities, on both sides of the channel who have been consulted, gave it as their opinion that her extradition could not be demanded, because the offense with which she is charged is a political one, and, moreover, is an offense, even if it had not been political, which does not come under the category of extraditable offenses. In France she found some friends, but few persons knew of her presence, and beyond an occasional week-end visit from members of the movement in England, Miss Pankhurst was alone, spending her time in study, making plans for future movements, writing the leading articles for Votes for Women and the political portion of the Outlook, all of which were published weekly but were not signed. From now onwards her articles will be signed.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst said that she has only lately arrived in Paris, but is planning to establish herself there definitely and intends to direct the suffrage movement from there. On that account she has thrown aside the carefully preserved incognito in which she had taken refuge since the warrant was issued for her arrest in March last.

The struggle to obtain justice for women will be carried on more desperately than ever, she declared, and every militant member of the movement is prepared for any sacrifice they may be called upon to make.

"We are receiving nothing but encouragement and are drawing the strength we need for the conflict from that help."

It will be remembered that soon after a warrant was issued for her arrest several constables saw her leave the offices of the W. S. P. U. in Clement's Inn, but the warrant not being in their hands her arrest could not be effected. From that time onwards until now no authentic news of Miss Pankhurst's abode has been forthcoming.

The charge against her, set forth in the warrant, was one of conspiracy to incite certain persons to commit damage to property. Scotland Yard has spread its net very wide, but its efforts to discover the delinquent were entirely unavailing, although as it has been shown, she has been actively leading her party without interruption during her absence.

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THE HOME FORUM

PRINCE OF WALES INTERVIEWED

FRANCE is the country in which the personality of the youthful Prince of Wales first outlined itself in the eye of the general public. In the magazine *Je Sais Tout* appears the account of an interview granted by his royal highness to M. Andre de Fouquieres. It is the prince's first interview and every word of it is eager and frank. It was in a ballroom that the interview occurred, and the prince stated that he was very fond of dancing. The mention of the sea and of sea life awoke his enthusiasm however.

"I have always loved the sea and the navy," he said. "When I was a little boy there was nothing I enjoyed so much as staying at Osborne where I could see the sea and watch the ships." What had impressed him on board the French man-of-war, on which he had spent several days, was the jovial spirit in which the crew went to work.

To his life as an undergraduate at Oxford he was looking forward. "And after that I will go to the 'caserne.' I will become a soldier," declared Prince Edward. His evident pleasure at the reception accorded to him in France was that of a boy to whom the role of prince and heir to the throne had still the delight of novelty. He said: "I have been treated like a king. For instance, when I went to the theater the band played 'God Save the King' and I heard an Englishman say, as he pointed to my box, 'There is my prince.'"

The Prince of Wales is never tired of declaring his love for France. "I love it," he says, "as my grandfather loved it. At Windsor, one day," he related to M. de Fouquieres, "I went for a walk with my grandfather and we passed some French tourists on their way to the castle. As they passed, my grandfather was humming the 'Marseillaise' and the tourists turned round and saluted. My grandfather was very pleased at their courtesy. I hope to come to France again and often," concluded the prince.

Patience; accomplish thy labor; accomplish thy work of affection! Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance is God-like. —Longfellow.

MARKET PLACE INDEX OF HISTORY



OLD FRENCH MARKET AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE market place is one of the plain indices of every town's history and present status. Of old the market place appears to have been the point where most of the local news was circulated. In the New England town in early days the town crier stood in the market place announcing what was of importance—though he went round about the town as well, as one remembers in the story Miss Alcott told of the day she went astray in Boston streets, in her little green shoes, and they sent the crier out to find her. One recalls stories of the Epicurean Greeks wandering through the market place, exchanging greetings and commenting on the delicacies of the season there set forth. The market place of Boston is as typical as the market place of New Orleans, shown in the picture. Boston's market place is still in the venerable and historic Faneuil hall, or rather in the arcades below it and the booths surrounding it. The old French market in New Orleans is probably quite unlike anything to be found in Paris today, for in Paris everything is exceedingly up-to-date.

FRIENDLY FRINGED GENTIAN

ALL the flowers are poets' flowers, but there are a few of the rare or shy sort which especially appeal to poets of nature. Wordsworth wrote as splendidly of daffodils as the very gold of the blossom warrants, but do not his poems to the celandine touch the real Wordsworth lower deeper? The gentian is the one of all the New England blossoms which perhaps has most stirred the imagination of her poets and they have all some tender word to say of the starry-eyed flower. Bryant's poem is perhaps the most familiar, with its

Blue, blue, as if the sky let fall
A flower from its cerulean wall.

Lowell, in the "Legend of Brittany," speaks of the flower that makes a late autumn spring, though the gentian is indeed found in September. Emily Dickinson's poem is especially individual and expresses what the lovers of this shy blossom feel for it. It is not found everywhere and as it is an annual, depending on its seed for its renewed visit next spring, the happy finder should be very careful not to gather all the

flowers, but leave some to sow brightness and blueness for another year. The gentian is found in damp open meadows near brooks but not necessarily beside them. The delicate orchid lady's tresses grows near and the gentian, coming in the time of asters, is easily overlooked in the crowding of the purple stars. The closed gentian may be seen by roads in the New Hampshire hills, making the way fairly blue. The fringed gentian is not so often found. It closes toward sundown and opens again under the influence of the morning light. It is charming even when closed, with the closely clasped twist of the blue, fringed petals; but when the four lie fairly open, sometimes curling under, as one has seen eyelashes curl, the flower has a sweet frankness yet a gentle reserve in its long-tubed corolla, that explains the impression of an invariable loveliness which the flower makes upon its friends.

We need in these days more Christians of depth who have sunk shafts into God's unexploited truth.—John R. Mott.

Glimpse of Life in Alaska

Stories of experiences in Alaska have still the flavor of romance. An account of a clergyman's work among the natives and the adoptive whites of the country in a recent number of the *Churchman* shows both the heroism and devotion of the teachers in the mission schools and the eagerness of the people to hear a message of good. The writer describes a long trip which was necessary in the midst of his work to testify as to the good character of one of his Indian parishioners who had been arrested on a false charge. The clerical friend happened also to know the whereabouts of the Indian at the time of the supposed offense and so his long weeks of hard travel were rewarded by the discharge of the prisoner.

A picture is shown of one of the Indian boys who is in training for the local ministry and the story is told of a long journey when the preacher and his Indian interpreter got astray but found their way back to the settlements again through trusting the keen sense of direction of the Indian against the judgment of the white man.

Far hath he gone whose foot treads down one fond offense.—Sir Edwin Arnold.

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TRUE AMBITION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE human experience of every one there is constantly an opportunity to choose between two possible courses—a higher and a lower. It is well for him who obeys the higher call, even though it appears to be at a sacrifice. This higher leading is really God's voice, which speaks to every one, but is heard only by those who listen. In their best moments most people desire to choose the path which leads higher. Yet they have to admit that they often willfully neglect to follow it. This willfulness leads to mental darkness, making a right choice next time more difficult. Attention to this voice and obedience to its dictates enables man to avail himself of God's guidance in an increasing measure. One right decision makes it easier to choose rightly next time, because this upward step toward light and freedom clears the mental vision.

The choice of a material instead of a spiritual course may be due to a number of reasons, each of which proceeds from erroneous premises. It may be that while one admires the beauty and value of spirituality he does not realize his need of seeking it. Again, one may believe that although the course he is following is not the correct one, it will in time lead on to the right road. Or, one may be satisfied that happiness and satisfaction are to be found in materiality, and that he is on the right path.

Mortal man need not think that he can ignore the "still small voice" of Truth, and then when it suits his own convenience come and partake at once of all the benefits enjoyed by those who have listened to the higher voice and obeyed its dictates. The right way is always open for man to choose and follow, but by neglecting his opportunities he remains in ignorance of the blessings which flow from obedience. This waywardness of mortals never annuls the fact of ultimate salvation for every one, but it considerably delays its appearing in the experience of the wayward. If we desire to go to a certain place without delay we take the most direct route possible. The same method can with advantage be applied to our thinking. If we desire happiness

and health we should direct all our thoughts and desires to God, in whom alone health and happiness can be found. Mortal man does not readily grasp the fact of God's ever-presence. It seems too intangible to him. His faith is founded on the shifting evidence of his material senses, and without help from a divine source he has not the patience to await outward improvement through mental correction. He believes that such a method is "too slow." No real improvement, however, can be brought about in any other way.

Faith in God as the one omnipotent, ever-present Mind, as Christian Science shows Him to be, gives one confidence to labor quietly and patiently to correct wrong mental conditions, knowing that the right outward conditions will naturally and surely follow.

The notion that real happiness can ever be gained through material desires is false. This error begets a host of troubles which the materialist is wholly incapable of tracing to their actual source. Honor, wealth and power hold before him their deceitful inducements.

Extensive material knowledge and questionable worldly wisdom falsely promise him entrance into Elysian "gardens of life." To aid in the attainment of his selfish ends the cultivation of erring will-power and so-called "personal magnetism" is subtly recommended as beneficial and necessary. No one can rightly estimate when he sets out on such a course just where it will finally lead him, nor, while pursuing it, can he detect what is true and what is false. The cultivation of will-power leads to dishonesty. It encourages a mortal to

trample on the rights of others in order to gratify his own selfish ambition. The question naturally arises, "How is one to know which course is right and which is wrong?" Here Christian Science comes to man's relief. It shows that God is ever-present Love, and that it is not only possible, but quite natural for man to know God and to allow Him to govern all one's affairs. While man has not of himself the wisdom to choose rightly, he can, while relying understandingly on God, rest in the assurance that God will always guide him aright. Self-will is then subordinated to God's will. This is the basis of true ambition. This is the starting point of real success.

He who sets out with a desire for worldly honor, material wealth and selfish power, finds eventually that they do not fulfill their promises. He is glad, therefore, to forsake those illusive shadows, and seek satisfaction in a better understanding of God. The insatiable lust to acquire is now gradually replaced by the fervent desire wisely to impart. Disregard for the rights of others is corrected by the practice of the Golden Rule. Honor, wealth and power, spiritually regarded, are rightful and legitimate, and come naturally to him who seeks "first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." Pope says truly, "Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

The proper fulfillment of duty is irrespective of reward. The less we think of reward and the more we work for the pure love of the work and of the good that may be thereby accomplished the more true success do we win. Our real wealth lies not in gold nor silver nor in any other material possession, but in spiritual understanding. God is the only power. In proportion as man understands this all-important fact and embodies it in his daily life he exercises true power, which is simply the ability to do good. "Right is the only real potency," declares Mrs. Eddy on page 3 of her message to The Mother Church for 1902, "and the only true ambition is to serve God and to help the race." It may well be said that these lines express in a few words the motives which animated the life-work of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Meredith's Desire to Serve

TO George P. Baker, now professor at Harvard, George Meredith wrote, in one of the letters printed by Scribners: When at the conclusion of your article on my works, you say that a certain change in public taste, should it come about, will be to some extent due to me, you hand me the flowering wreath I covet. For I think that all right use of life, and the one secret of life, is to pave ways for the firmer footing of those who succeed us; as to my works, I know them faulty, think them of worth only when they point and aid to that end. Close knowledge of our fellows, discernment of the laws of existence, these lead to great civilization.

BUILDING OF FIRST GREAT LAKES SHIP

THE dream of La Salle, to navigate the Great Lakes and to course down the Mississippi to the sea, taking possession of both valleys for the French, is made the subject of a sketch in Scribners magazine that asks honor for the work of Frenchmen in the heart of America. The story is told of how La Salle went back to Paris to get his papers and fittings for a ship of 45 tons which should be built on the shore of Lake Erie, above the great falls. After the venturesome canoeing party climbed the cliffs and laboriously carried round Niagara falls, they established their primitive ship yard at a point not far from the city of Buffalo—the edge of

the Field of Bulls, as they called it, where La Salle, N. Y., now is. The ship carpenters, brought from Paris, and the labors of Indians and white men produced at last the vessel which bore on its prow a curious shape like the gargoyles of Notre-Dame, a ship not unlike the vessel which is found today in the shield of Paris (with what meaning the archeologists are not agreed), a ship that bore the name of the Griffin.

The writer of this enthusiastic praise for the French enterprise and daring asks us to fancy the awed acclaim of the Indians as they saw this vessel glide out on the deep with neither oars nor paddle, and the hopes with which she was freighted, the promise of that which was to be.

La Salle and Hennepin could hardly in their wildest fancies have conjured up that which was to follow in this, their pioneer path across the great "Mer Douce," or sweet sea—the western Mediterranean, as it has been called. The mighty ships of 10,000 tons, loaded with untold wealth which should one day be sent (one every 12 months) through canals and locks even to the ocean itself, could not have been foreseen by La Salle; yet his purpose was resolute to achieve the mastery of the great regions which surrounded the lakes, and he was the actual pioneer of all that has followed.

Hennepin was sure that "this universe does not afford a parallel" of the great falls that seemed then to "lock the way to the last of the lakes—or the first,

as one cares to count. He speaks of the "vast and prodigious cadence of water." His quaint sketch or map of the region shows a marvelous height for the fall. He makes it almost as tall as the whole of the 30 miles of the Niagara river, but the effect is good, as showing the impression of power, the story of vast resources back of this descending ocean of fresh water.

The article touches on some of the arguments pro and con on the project to lead the water of Lake Superior to spill over upon the slope that is drained by the Mississippi, thus establishing a circle of waterways back to the ocean, through the gulf of Mexico.

BACKYARD FLOWER GARDENS

IT IS over the flower and the fruit whose seed we have planted and whose growth we have patiently watched and tended that give the keenest enjoyment. And in the matter of flowers, at least, the city householder may share the pleasure of his out-of-town neighbor by the expenditure of a few dollars and a little time and thought.

Twenty-five years ago the New York city backyard was often a thing of beauty. I remember such was the case of my grandmother's tiny yard in West Twenty-second street. The lot was only 18 feet wide yet the backyard held its central grass plot, and a well-filled border of bloom two feet wide, running round three sides of the yard. There the graceful bleeding heart hung its long pink sprays and mignonette and heliotrope and gay geraniums stood guard over pansies and forget-me-nots.

And this garden was not alone, for neighbors on both sides, to the ends of

the block, possessed equally blossoming patches, making quite an enchanting chain of little gardens.

Nowadays one may look out of the back windows of many city residences to see only a line of asphalt enclosures, whose colorless monotony is unrelieved except on wash days, when perhaps pink or blue pajamas may lend a note of gaiety to the scene.

The Forest Birch

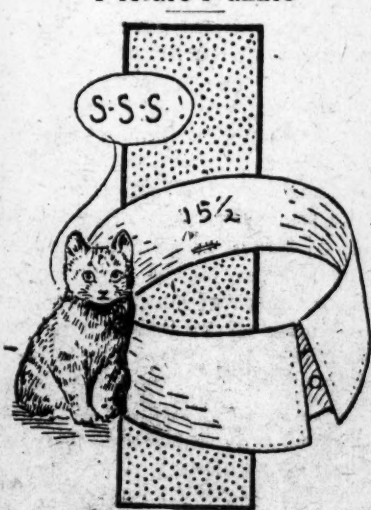
Beside the forest stream she stood
Arrayed in robes of green;
The sunlight fell in golden flood,
And dripped the leaves between.
The lichens kissed her form, and clung
Pale handmaids to her grace.
She rose a queen the woods among,
Full royal in her place.

And as the loving soul that longs
In dreams of joy lies stilled,
Her branches breathed a thousand songs
Half silent, all enthralled.
Their quivering rapture kissed the breeze
Where high her beauty grew,
Above the heights of lesser trees
She smiled to heaven's blue.

—Isabel S. Mason in Book News Monthly.

I have found that the only way to hold people together is by means of a constructive, progressive program. It is not argument, nor criticism, nor hatred, but work in a constructive effort, that gets hold of men and binds them together in a way to make them rally to the support of a common cause.—Booker T. Washington.

Picture Puzzle



Found in school?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Irish.

Directing Others

Whilst I do what is fit for me and abstain from what is unfit my neighbor and I shall often agree in our means and work together for a time to one end. But whenever I find my dominion over myself is not sufficient for me and undertake the direction of him also, I overstep the truth and come into false relations to him.—Emerson.

Storing the Rainfall

When rain falls it does not actually soak into the earth, but bores its way in, forming tiny tubes, says *Harpers Weekly*. These tubes are so small that it would be impossible to insert a hair in one of them without bursting its walls. Sometimes the tubes are bored down to a depth of four or five feet. When the surface dries the water evaporates from the tubes, just as it would from a pipe. If the tube is twisted it takes longer for the water to evaporate. If one takes a rake and stirs the ground after each rain, he breaks the tops of the tubes, and the water will stand in them for months. In this way the farmers of the West, on the semi-arid lands, store the rainfall one year and raise a crop of wheat every other year—there being sufficient water in two years, but not enough in one, to raise a crop.

Mrs. Grant's Check

Between \$420,000 and \$450,000 was paid to Mrs. Grant as royalties on General Grant's "Memoirs," of which more than 300,000 sets of two volumes were sold. The first check of \$200,000, drawn Feb. 27, 1886, remains the largest single royalty check in history.—Argonaut.

Science and Health

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 28, 1912

The Business Situation

WHILE business improvement since the first of the year has been more pronounced probably in the United States than anywhere else, it is pleasing to note that industrial expansion recently has been almost world wide. In Europe conditions are vastly better than they were some months ago, when labor troubles, war rumors and other perplexing problems were harassing commercial and financial institutions. It is likewise agreeable to learn that European crops will be much better than indicated some time ago. Figures received this week from the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, Italy, indicate a substantial increase over the European yield last year. With almost a certainty that the United States and Canada will harvest bumper crops, the added agricultural wealth of the world should mean universal prosperity.

A feature of the industrial situation in this country has been the heavy demand for coal for manufacturing purposes. Anthracite is finding a wider market, the demand for it for industrial uses west of Pennsylvania recently having become most pronounced. Yet in this connection no fear need be felt that there will be a scarcity either of bituminous or anthracite. The strike last spring retarded production, and supplies of free coal are not large anywhere. There is always a heavy business in meeting domestic demand at this season, and with the large industrial requirements dealers everywhere have had all they could do to fill orders. But supplies are ample and there is no reason why prices should be further advanced in the circumstances.

Buying of rails and equipment by the railroads has been on a large scale the past few months. Rail orders are now running at the rate of 300,000 tons a week, an enormous tonnage. Car purchases have been extraordinarily heavy, and equipment manufacturing concerns throughout the United States and Canada have been rushed with business and will be employed well up to capacity for another six months.

Gross earnings of forty-seven railroads for the month of August amounted to \$77,638,413, compared with \$71,361,692 for the corresponding month last year. September figures are likely to show a still more favorable comparison. Through efficiency of management net earnings are likewise making good gains.

Bankers and financial interests generally are not worrying over the monetary situation. They have been preparing for an expected stringency for some time. Although rates may go higher it is believed now that the worst fears as to tight money when the crop movement is at its height will never be realized. There is greater confidence entertained. The business world seems to be utterly ignoring the political warfare. This is unprecedented in the history of American commercial life. Never has the outlook for the future been brighter throughout the world than at the present time.

STEEL barrels are now to be manufactured by a concern with a capital of \$9,500,000. Steel packing cases will probably come next. Both will relieve the demand upon the forests. Steel cars have paved the way for the substitution of metal for wood in many of the big industries.

It is discovered that there are more boys than girls going to school in Indiana this year. Whether this is a cause or an effect of the literary impulse in that state nobody seems to be able to tell.

Improper Illustrations and the Bible

THIS is an age in which unquestionably men are asking more questions of their consciences than they did in that period when the old order had not quite passed and the new had not quite come. At all times sincere and kindly men have sought to make men take more interest in religion and give it a more practical place in their lives. With the intention of these efforts it would be hard to find fault, but as to some of the methods used in its pursuit cool judgment and a regard for the facts prompt one to make criticisms. The other day a gentleman preached a sermon for which he saw fit to go to the baseball diamond for illustrations and terms and the result was hardly such as to add to the dignity of the book that is read the world over. He said, no doubt with a desire to make himself clear to his hearers and to do so in a homely fashion free from stiffness of phraseology, that "the Bible is the Spalding book of rules for the game of life." The gentleman is also reported to have said that "St. Paul would have been a fan had the game been played in his day." It would be the part of a mere precisian to say that this illustration is not a clear and practical one and that it is more or less striking. It is as well pleasant to read that a number of professional ball players heard the sermon. But we make bold to make two points; first, that these ball players were perfectly capable of understanding the speaker had he chosen to leave St. Paul and slang wide apart, and second, that the Bible has a certain universal and eternal quality that no proper exegesis can be applied to save with the utmost care for decorum. We do not suppose that professional ball players are deeply versed in the various codices nor in the various English texts, but we are quite sure that most if not all of them are men of common sense, to whom ordinary language and conventions of expression are perfectly intelligible.

Ball players as well as men in every other walk of life whatever have a right to the Bible, but it must be the Bible unhampered by trivial ideas. It is a trifle late to become excited about St. Paul, but for the sake of the people's crying need for what is radiant and lofty we feel justified in objecting to a comparison of this great Jew with a shouting spectator at a ball game, however kindly meant was that comparison. Aside from all questions of particular religious faiths, speakers and writers will best serve themselves if they remember that the English Bible is a great literary masterpiece, at once chronicle, poem and spiritual aid. It is the peculiar character of the book that friend and foe must reverence it in word and behavior, whatever opinion may be, and that when this reverence has been lacking the efforts of some of the cleverest men the world has ever seen have resulted only in loss of dignity to themselves.

Making More of College Openings

BUMPER crops and swelling enrolment of students in colleges and universities go together. Most of America's higher institutions of learning for men and women registered more students this autumn than they did last year, the only exceptions being those that by higher standards or by definitely restricted curricula have purposely temporarily cut off attendance, as for instance at Amherst College which is deliberately reverting to a strictly cultural basis. But wherever there is a disposition to adjust institutional service to contemporary social needs, and where the doors swing inward freely and inexpensively, there undergraduates wax many, and the most popular courses are those that connect with preparation for active life careers. Especially noteworthy is the surprisingly large enrolment in the new department of journalism at Columbia University, where men who already have had considerable practical experience are seeking for the broader training that a university invariably can give when it really centers its resources on the specific, technical problem.

There are few occasions in the annual duty service of a university or college president equal in opportunity to that which he has at the opening of the academic year in striking a keynote for faculty and student action, and it is interesting to see how differently presidents use their opportunities. Some fritter away a rare chance. Others make it an unforgettable experience in the lives of the students. Comparison of the speeches made this year with those of other years would show, we venture to affirm, that executives are now more intent on inspiring intellectual achievements by students than sometimes they have been. Mediocrity of life and of ideal has been denounced. Sensitiveness to social issues and sympathy for political movements that give form and substance to higher ethical ideals have been urged at the same time that the duty of rational discrimination and intellectual poise has been preached as especially binding just now upon educated men.

The Monitor notes with pleasure that the custom is growing of making the opening of college or university a formal function, with addresses weighty and inspiring and calculated to force freshmen and seniors alike to appreciate that students go to college, not for the side-shows of social pleasure or athletics, but to learn to think on high themes and about human interests that are enduring.

Art Outlook Not Hopeless

RECENT pessimistic utterances of George Moore and Edmund Gosse as to the likelihood that no great art, pictorial or literary, will appear in the near future, have forced upon the reflecting public consideration of their warnings. Their point of view is not one that finds much support from contemporary critics of the first rank, nor does it please the general public, which retains its faith in the future and its reasoning that art as an interpretation of human activities always will keep pace with those activities. Foreseeing wholesomer, happier social conditions for humanity than in the past, the public, we think, has confidence that genius will continue to consecrate itself to describing its environment as well as forecasting even more idyllic times. In short, if the public were asked to say why it distrusted the forebodings of Mr. Moore most, we should not be surprised if the answer would be that anti-social habits and pessimism go together, and that no criticism or prophecy rooted in egoism can have much effect upon a generation that is stressing the altruistic and social notes.

Mr. Gosse's distrust of the future for the literature of his own people is, so far as can be judged from the cabled reports, based more upon waning faith in the medium that must be employed, namely, the English language, than it is upon lack of confidence in the race that naturally would expect to continue to use that language. If we understand him aright, he argues that the vein has been worked out. A medium that has had supreme expression by artists like Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon and Newman (to choose four masters of English verse and prose) cannot be expected ever to serve again so effectively. Of course, what is true of English is equally true of French or German. The kernel of the argument is that speech in due time reaches its ultimate serviceability, like raiment, machinery, forms of government, creeds and philosophies, and must then fall to a lower plane of achievement. For, be it noted, there is no intimation that English will cease to be used for commercial, informational and other utilitarian purposes. Its decline is in its suitability hereafter for the expression of emotions, for play of fancy and flights of the imagination, for the higher ranges of reason. All of this is true only if one believes that men capable of using English in great ways are to become extinct. But who does?

THERE is in one of the last issues of the consular reports an account by the American consul at Pernambuco of the progress made in construction work in the state capitals and ports of North Brazil. The account is most illuminating and all the more interesting since relatively little is known of the region covered, compared with the great states to the south. Pernambuco, it is true, has of late received some attention as the future terminus of the Pan-American railroad on the Atlantic and the starting point for the rapid transatlantic steamers that will reduce the trip to Europe to a very few days. But of Ceara and Parahyba, capitals of the states of the same name, of Maceio, capital of Alagoas, of Natal, capital of Rio Grande do Norte, scarcely more than the names are known. Yet it is not in the largest and best-known ports and cities of Brazil that the biggest opportunities offer to American enterprise, for there a great deal has been done already by Europeans who are very strongly entrenched. It is in the more obscure parts, where everything has to be done yet, that Americans have an equal start with the others and the widest scope. From the present prominence of the ports and cities of Brazil from Bahia south, and the predominance, political and otherwise, of the corresponding states, it does not at all follow that the cluster of smaller states situated around the characteristic bend, or knee, where South America approaches most closely to Africa, will forever lag behind the others. Quite the contrary seems to be likely when it is remembered that that bend, made up of the five states of Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco and Alagoas, not only is the stepping stone from the new to the old world, but also represents the closest approach between the two most advanced and populous regions of the new world, the

Public Works in North Brazil

Atlantic coast of North America and the republics of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. This alone, aside from the resources of the five states, stamps them with an individuality of which the possibilities can hardly be more than surmised until the linking of the many railroads from the river Plate to Pernambuco shall have completed the Pan-American of the Atlantic.

For that event Pernambuco has been preparing since 1909 when, as the consular report recalls, the port works were contracted for with a French company for \$16,000,000 gold, a prominent feature being a breakwater 3500 feet long, and the making of a uniform depth of thirty-two feet at low water. A complete modernization of the city is likewise under way, with electric light, drainage, new avenues, parks, bridges and a new custom house. A Brazilian firm from Rio has secured this contract. Hardly less ambitious is Ceara, where the port has to be entirely built, and a new waterworks and drainage system and an electric light and trolley system are being installed, also by a native contractor. In Maceio, capital and port of Alagoas, there is the widest possible field for all modern improvements, for according to the report these are totally lacking, notwithstanding that the city has an excellent natural harbor. Parahyba and Natal are likewise undergoing a complete modernization. The value of such data does not lie in the enumeration of what is being done but in pointing the possibilities developing from the work begun.

NOT so much attention as it deserves has been given to a demonstration in electric propulsion made between the Pennsylvania station in New York city and Long Beach, L. I., on Wednesday. The matter has importance because its success points to some changes in the character of suburban transportation service that are very desirable. The distance between the points named is twenty-five miles, and the train, which drew its motive power entirely from storage batteries, made the run in fifty-seven minutes. The return trip was made in fifty-three minutes. The speed compared favorably with that made regularly by the electric trains of the Long Island railroad, the latter drawing the current from a central power-house.

The storage battery has been the dream at once of the electrician and the traveler. Its development has been watched with intense interest everywhere, for everywhere it has been recognized that a perfected storage battery would revolutionize the entire system of transportation. There would be no more need of the central power-house and the costly pole and wire or third-rail equipment. It would seem that the trip from the Pennsylvania station to Long Beach and return was successful enough to give a considerable degree of reality to the long-cherished dream. The train consisted of three cars, each provided with four 200-volt motors and 216-cell Edison batteries. Under the multiple unit system the cars are operated by one controller, a decided departure in storage battery development. The average consumption of electric current was four kilowatts a train mile. On the train was a party of 150, and the fifty-mile double trip was made at a cost of \$2 for the entire amount of current consumed.

There still remains the problem of charging. The cells of the batteries in this equipment, it is said, require seven hours' charging for a mileage capacity of from sixty to 100 miles, but by giving the batteries short intermediate charges—while, for example, the train is waiting at either end of the line—the longer period is broken up and, in addition, the efficiency of the batteries and the mileage they are capable of giving are greatly increased. The train itself is of the type most welcome to suburban dwellers. Each car is equipped with double trucks and is thirty-five feet long; its total seating capacity is forty-two. As completed and tested, this particular train is to be transferred to Cuba where it will make regular trips of 100 miles on a branch line out from Havana. There is every likelihood of its duplication to fill American orders.

ARTHUR FARWELL, composer and democrat, whose pen is enlisted in the effort to win for music the popular appreciation it deserves and for the popular soul the sort of music it needs, is out with a forceful letter anent the musical situation in New York city. Basing his argument on the response the masses of that community have made this summer to concerts of the greatest orchestral music given in Central park and on the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street recreation pier he insists that some provision should be made for the winter months that will enable the educational and inspirational influence of symphonic music to be continuous with the people. Of the people's capacity to respond to the highest he has not the slightest doubt. Special education is not necessary. Consequently he would have a municipal symphony orchestra formed, that winter as well as summer could go to the plain people and satisfy their music hunger.

Mr. Farwell is enthusiastic, and doubtless rightly so. New York's recent experiments have reaffirmed the verdict of other cities, namely, that those persons sadly mistake conditions and social needs who provide rag time for the masses, assuming that it is what they prefer and only what they are able to enjoy. He is quite right also in pleading for a city program with respect to music which includes twelve months of a year. Cities should use the largest of audience rooms and halls during the winter months as freely as the parks in summer. Few are the American communities where music in winter does not become a matter of privilege and a fat purse. There are splendid orchestras, increasing in number and technical skill, and for them intelligent, creative listeners multiply. But the scale of prices usually is prohibitory for the masses.

Remedy in this situation is simpler than it might otherwise be, because of the generous attitude of musicians who are eager to serve the many as well as the few. What is needed in most communities, where now it is premature to expect collective action, is intelligent initiative by men with executive ability and knowledge of methods of publicity. Where the will exists to meet the popular craving it is not difficult to find either artists who will serve or audiences that will inspire all who play before them.

ICE CREAM consumption in the United States amounts to five quarts per capita per annum. An equal division, however, is not possible. Some get much more than the five-quart share, and some must be content with an occasional cone.

First Storage Battery Train

Popularizing Music